



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Burundi

Prime Minister Condemns 'Tribalist Ideology'

EA0903063092 Bujumbura Radio-Television
Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT
7 Mar 92

[Excerpt] With a few hours to go before the referendum on 9 March on the draft of the Constitution, and following the foiled coup, Mr. Adrien Sibomana, the prime minister and minister of planning, issued a statement this afternoon in which he condemned tribalist ideology in the management of the state. Here is Mr. Adrien Sibomana:

[Begin Sibomana recording] A day before the referendum on the Constitution of the Republic of Burundi, I salute democracy in our dear motherland and invite all my compatriots to do the same. First, as it has already been said at the Council of Ministers' meeting on 5 March, I would like to commend in particular the Burundi soldiers who support unity and democracy and who did not allow the enemy of the Burundi nation to push our country into the abyss. (?) I condemn tribalist ideology in the management of the state, an ideology which has always led to deadlock and catastrophe. On the other hand, democracy is not possible in a divided country. This is why Burundians must reject division and all sorts of extremists, and reject ideologies of hatred and violence based on ethnic differences. Hutu and Tutsi extremists one after the other expressed themselves, first in November 1991 and again on 4 March, a few days ago. They are all the same, stupid and rude. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Cameroon

Opposition Leaders Released; No Election Results

LD0803103192 Paris Radio France International
in French 0630 GMT 8 Mar 92

[Text] In Cameroon, the opposition leaders arrested yesterday evening in Bafoussam, northwest of Yaounde, were finally released late in the evening. Among the arrested people—who had been taking part in a meeting of parties which called for a boycott of last Sunday's general elections—is the leader of the UFDC [Union of Cameroonian Democratic Forces].

There are still no final results from the general elections. The new parliament is scheduled to meet on Tuesday, the day after tomorrow.

Chad

Prime Minister on Reconciling Premiership, Party

AB0603160492 Ndjamenan Radiodiffusion Nationale
Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 4 Mar 92

[Interview with Chadian Prime Minister Jean Bawoyeu Alingue by Africa No. 1 special reporter Jean-Claude Medome in Ndjamenan on 4 March—recorded]

[Text] [Medome] Mr. Prime Minister, you have just created a party—the Union for Democracy and Republic [UDR]. How do you intend to reconcile your duties as prime minister with that as head of a political party?

[Alingue] This question has been intriguing many minds, but I would like to say that in the present phase of Chad's history we must avoid getting unnecessary ideas. In my opinion the compatibility of my role as prime minister and that of leader of a party is possible since the government I am heading has a mission that is well defined in the National Charter. This mission consists of preparing for the elections, especially with the organization of the national conference whose task will be to provide Chad with stable institutions. This is the mission assigned to this government, and my membership in UDR does not prevent me from contributing, at this stage, to this period which I consider to be a transitional period. I also hope that my party's ideas will enrich government actions for the well being of Chadians.

[Medome] Mr. Prime Minister, by creating the party, one has the impression that you are dissociating yourself from the president of the Republic of Chad.

[Alingue] What I have just told you about the mission assigned to the government is proof that everybody agrees upon the main objectives sought by the Chadian people—namely, peace, freedom, justice for all, and democracy. Today, all Chadians are in favor of democratic pluralism, and it is our duty to achieve this. After so many years of fighting, Chadians of all political leanings favor a successful end to the present process. All these leanings must contribute to this success to enable us to establish democratic pluralism in Chad. I believe that my action does not constitute dissociating from the work undertaken with the president of the Republic because the Patriotic Salvation Movement, immediately from the time it took power, promised an open-door policy. To accomplish this program, we will work together within the government to achieve this objective.

[Medome] So, contrary to (?rumors) in some circles, you are not trying to (?abandon the premiership post)?

[Alingue] I must say that by answering your question [words indistinct] that my action falls in line with the transition that we are trying to achieve with the president of the Republic.

[Medome] The democratic process is dragging on in your country. What are you doing to accelerate it?

[Alingue] The democratic process embarked upon in Chad is irreversible. Various events that have happened in Chad—the latest of which are the Lake Chad attacks, and the attacks on the Chagoua Police Station, as well as many other obstacles—tend to delay the march in that direction. The government is determined to implement its program in accordance with the defined terms and time frame. The national conference preparatory commission is working on this. We hope the conference will be held within the defined time frame and that the

commission will release the outcome of its work to allow for the convening of the national conference, which everybody is awaiting, within two or three months.

Congo

Five Parties Form Patriotic, Democratic Front

AB0603161092 Paris AFP in English 1340 GMT
6 Mar 92

[Text] Brazzaville, March 6 (AFP)—Five Congolese political parties have allied themselves to form a new Patriotic and Democratic Front (FDP) so as to be better equipped to fight upcoming elections. Bokilo, the FDP leader, said at the inaugural session Thursday that the movement would fight "intolerance, exclusion, corruption and bad management".

The FDP is made up of the Patriotic Union for National Renewal (UPRN) of Mathias Dzon, the Union of the Centre (UC) of Okana-Mpan, the Congolese People's Democratic Rally (RDPC) of Jean-Marie Tassoua, the Union for Progress and the Republic (PR) of Alphonse FounGUI and Bokilo's Union for National Revival.

Bokilo said the FDP's long-term goal was to form "a broad-based political movement" grouping all patriotic forces.

Congo which last year embraced multi-party politics after decades of one-party military rule, now has about 100 parties for a population of around two million people.

The president of the transitional parliament, the High Council of the Republic, Monsignor Ernest Kombo recommended in a recent interview that parties should regroup in order to reduce the total to no more than five.

The FDP is the third political alliance to have emerged in the political turmoil.

The others are the Force for Change which comprises about 40 pro-government parties and associations and the National Alliance for Democracy (AND) grouping parties close to former prime minister Pascal Lissouba.

Last week, around 60 parties said they planned to boycott the election process due to start this month with a constitutional referendum followed by local and senatorial elections in April, then legislative and presidential polls.

Prime Minister Milongo To Run for President

AB0803145092 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 5 Mar 92

[Text] The Congo is feverishly preparing for the legislative elections—in sum, for upcoming elections. A commission was set up in Brazzaville yesterday to map out the electoral wards. The Congolese will be voting on 15 March to decide on the new draft constitution. This will be followed by the local elections at the end of March, the senatorial elections in April and May, and the

presidential elections in June. According to the independent monthly, MAINTENANT, Prime Minister Andre Milongo has reportedly indicated his intention to run for president. He enjoys the support of some 40 political parties and associations which have formed an alliance called the Forces for Change.

Rwanda

Over 15 Killed in Inter-Ethnic 'Misunderstandings'

EA0803101092 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale
de la Republique Rwandaise in Kinyarwanda
1700 GMT 7 Mar 92

[Text] There are reports of continuous misunderstandings in Bugesera between Hutus and Tutsis which have already led to more than 15 people being killed in recent days, while around 6,000 people have taken refuge in Nyamata Parish. We will have more news in later bulletins.

Security Forces Deployed

EA0803160092 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale
de la Republique Rwandaise in French 0430 GMT
8 Mar 92

[Text] Inter-ethnic fighting continues in the Kanazi sub-prefecture [southern Rwanda] where security forces have been deployed to reestablish peace. Our colleague Jean-Baptiste Nubahumpatse reports:

[Begin Nubahumpatse recording] Many people continue to take refuge in Nyamata Parish. The provisional toll is 15 dead, several injured and about 100 houses burned. The displaced people who were registered in Nyamata number about 6,000. The people we met in the Kanzenze Commune were armed mainly with spears, machetes, bows and arrows, and clubs.

Kayumba Sector had not yet been affected but the population was on the alert. Murama Sector on the contrary was in turmoil. In fact, we met two seriously injured people from the Murama Sector at the Nyamata dispensary at 1400. The other communes of the Kanazi sub-prefecture were not spared, though the troubles are of a lesser intensity in Ngenda and Gashora.

The Kigali prefectural authorities are currently at work. They have already set up a crisis headquarters to bring peace back to the region. A curfew has already been declared from 1800 to 0600. The real causes of the troubles have not yet been fully identified. Some people are pointing the finger at the Liberal Party's [PL] meeting held in Kanazi on 1 March which criticized the local authorities and hurt the feelings of some citizens. They are also blaming mines which exploded recently in the region.

The inhabitants of the region believe that apart from the PL meeting, political parties have nothing to do with the fighting. That is why members of parties which normally oppose each other, namely the National Revolutionary Movement for Development and the Republican Democratic Movement, were found on the same side with weapons.

Rwandans should end once and for all hatred of an ethnic nature in the highest interest of the nation. [end recording]

Zaire

Communique Sets Conditions for National Conference

AB0703122592 Paris AFP in French 2041 GMT
6 Mar 92

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, 6 Mar (AFP)—Tonight a new block was placed on the resumption of the Zairian national conference which the Zairian Government had termed "impending." [passage omitted]

The Cabinet meeting was chaired by Interior Minister Bula-Nyati as Prime Minister Nguz A Karl-I-Bond has been absent from the political arena for more than 10 days now because he was "not available," according to the radio.

The communique, issued following the Cabinet meeting, denounced "the confusion being caused by some people" about the resumption of the national conference. It said that this issue must be settled "between the prime minister [Nguz A Karl-I-Bond], the one who is responsible for the organizers of the national conference, and

chairman of the provisional executive bureau [Monsignor Laurent Monsengwo]."

According to the text, it is also necessary for the various parties to the conference to first agree on the number of people that will attend the conference "as well as to agree on its objectives and duration."

The communique also insisted on the fact that President Mobutu should be "placed above the national conference," but also stressed that "as a citizen, he has the right to express his own opinion" on the deliberations of the national conference without, however, saying what these opinions are. [passage omitted]

Premier Reassures Cabinet of National Unity

LD0803124592 Kinshasa Zaire OZRT Television
Network in French 1900 GMT 6 Mar 92

[Excerpt] Today the Cabinet met at the government palace under the chairmanship of Mr. Mandungu Bula Nyati, the interior and community development minister. First the government wants to emphasize for national and international interest that, following the nasty and violent systematical denigration campaign by the press against the head of government these last days, Prime Minister Nguza Karl-I-Bond appeared in the room where the Cabinet was meeting to greet and personally reassure his comrades of the government of wide national unity. For health reasons and following his doctors' advice he had to take some rest. The prime minister's physical appearance represents a denial to all the pure fabrications deliberately maintained within the population, which has been the victim of indoctrination and disinformation. [passage omitted]

Ethiopia

U.S. Envoy's Appointment Sign of Improved Ties

EA0703144592 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1900 GMT 3 Mar 92

[Text] President George Bush has appointed the U.S. charge d'affaires in Addis Ababa, Mark Baas, as ambassador to Ethiopia. President Bush has asked the American Senate to approve his appointment. The appointment of an ambassador to Ethiopia by the United States after 12 years is an indication that bilateral relations are improving since the downfall of the Mengistu regime. In addition, the appointment of a new ambassador shows that the United States is paying keen attention to the democratic and free market economy the transitional government of Ethiopia is pursuing, according to a statement issued by the U.S. Embassy in Addis Ababa. The new ambassador to Ethiopia, Mark Baas, is a seasoned diplomat who has served in Africa for many years.

Ethiopian, Sudanese Ministers Discuss Somalia

EA0803102192 Khartoum SUNA in English 1709 GMT 7 Mar 92

[Text] Addis Ababa, 7th March (SUNA)—The [Sudanese] State minister at the Presidency, Dr Ghazi Salah al-Din, Friday [6 March] evening reviewed with the Ethiopian foreign minister here the developments in Somalia, especially in the aftermath of the recent visit of an international mission to Mogadishu.

Sudan Ambassador to Addis Ababa, 'Uthman al-Sayyid, in a press statement to SUNA following the meeting, said that Dr Salah al-Din and the Ethiopian foreign minister have focused discussions on issues of common interest between the Sudan and Ethiopia as well as the situation at the area of the Horn of Africa. According to Al-Sayyid, the encounter touched on the outcome of the recent 55th session of the ministerial council of the OAU and meetings of the UNDOGO [expansion unknown] group in the framework of the meetings of the OAU Ministerial Council.

Al-Sayyid pointed out that the viewpoints of the Sudanese and Ethiopian ministers were identical on all the issues which they discussed during the encounter. He indicated that an agreement was reached by the two sides on coordinating the attitudes of the two countries in the coming African summit conference scheduled for next June in Dakar, Senegal.

It is to be recalled that Dr Salah al-Din Friday stopped over [in] the Ethiopian capital en route to Djibouti carrying a written message from Gen. al-Bashir to President Hasan Gouled.

Governments of Eritrea, Sudan Issue Communique

EA0903114492 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 9 Mar 92

[Text] The Governments of Sudan and Eritrea have noted that cooperation between Eritrea and Sudan not only benefits the two countries but, also, the governments and peoples of the Horn of Africa as a whole. The two sides confirmed this in their joint communique issued in Asmera yesterday. In their joint communique, the two sides noted that cooperation among the countries of the Horn of Africa is needed in order to create a peaceful atmosphere and solve conflicts in the region.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with efforts made to hold meetings between leaders of countries in the Horn of Africa. They also noted that this latest meeting will open the door for development and reconstruction of countries in the Horn of Africa. The two sides expressed their belief that this meeting will help in solving the human problems of the region such as the issue of refugees, conflicts, and the effects of civil war, by means of discussions in order to find solutions to these problems.

The Sudanese leader, General al-Bashir, admired the peace and stability in Eritrea, and the efforts being made for reconstruction and development. Gen. al-Bashir said that peace and stability in Eritrea is not only a victory for Eritreans, but one for the entire African Continent.

Gen. 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir arrived in Asmera on the morning of 7 March and returned to his country in the afternoon. Gen. 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir was met and seen off by Mr. Isayas Afewerki, secretary general of the Provisional Government of Eritrea.

Oromos Urge International Observers for Elections

EA0903111192 Addis Ababa Voice of the Broad Oromo Masses in Oromo to Ethiopia 1500 GMT 6 Mar 92

[Excerpts] Over 50,000 members of the Oromo nation living in Finfinne [Addis Ababa] and its environs, held a demonstration today, and demanded that the forthcoming and all future regional elections should take place in the presence of international observers, for the effective implementation of the Transitional Charter. Moreover, they said that Oromo people have no idea of hating other people.

In the demonstration held in Meskel Square, the demonstrators expressed support for the agreement reached between the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front and the Oromo Liberation Front [OLF], and said they would make every effort to ensure the full implementation of the agreement. Among the many placards written in many languages that they carried during the demonstration were: Oromo people like peace; The problem of the Oromo nation will be resolved by the Oromos themselves; Let unlawful killings and

imprisonment be stopped; Long live Oromia; Let everyone fulfill his duties in respect of peoples' rights; Let the transitional government charter be respected; and others. [passage omitted]

OLF Secretary General Gelasa Dilbo addressed the demonstrators during the ceremony.

Kenya

Ruling Party Denies State of Emergency Planned

EA0603202592 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 6 Mar 92

[Text] The ruling party, Kenya African National Union [KANU], has said that it takes great exception to press reports emanating from the opposition insinuating that the government is encouraging violence as a prelude to declare a state of emergency. In a press statement signed by the secretary general, Joseph Kamotho, KANU said it had wishes [as heard] to point out that the spate of violence which has been witnessed in the streets of Nairobi being perpetrated by the unruly mobs is consistent with the tendency by the opposition to use violence to pursue their political agenda.

The statement noted that it was clear that the opposition has nothing new to offer to Kenyans but to unleash a reign of terror, which is characterized as a characteristic of political parties without ideals that can appeal to the electorate. The statement noted that KANU is fully aware that the current smear campaign being waged by the opposition is an integral part of their program of action aimed at unleashing violence and blaming it on the government. Under the circumstances, it added, that the government of the day has a constitutional obligation to safeguard the lives and property of its citizens.

It stated that KANU would like to assure all Kenyans that it abhors violence and will continue to use peaceful means to propagate its policies. The ruling party KANU, therefore, has asked the opposition to conduct themselves in a responsible and mature manner befitting Kenyans' exemplary political awareness.

People Express Solidarity With Political Prisoners

EA0603215092 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1800 GMT 6 Mar 92

[Text] A woman sympathizer and member of the ongoing hunger strike, has likened the action of the women stripping in public to a mother hen whose feathers can fall off while defending her young ones from being taken away. (Jarioth) Wangechi, who was addressing the group of women and sympathizers camped at the All Saints Cathedral, was referring to Tuesday's [3 March] incident where the women protesting the detention of political prisoners stripped naked at Uhuru Park. The women had attended an overnight prayer meeting at the church

addressed by various speakers, among them the former interim chairman of DEMO [Democratic Movement], Ngonywa wa Gakonya.

The chairman of the Business and Professional Women's Club, Beth Mugo, appealed for the prisoners' release in order to curb the existing anxiety and get people back to development. The widow of the late J. M. Kariuki, Terry Kariuki, urged women to be strong in carrying their crosses, while Rumba Kinuthia's sister, Margaret, stressed that they were willing to die for their cause. The women later joined the ongoing world day of prayers in the main church.

Government Denies Report of Apology Over Riots

EA0803085692 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1300 GMT 7 Mar 92

[Text] The government has denied a report appearing in today's STANDARD, which implies that it has apologized over the police move to quell the riots that rocked Nairobi this week. In a statement signed by the permanent secretary in the office of the president, Mr. Philip Mbihi, who is also head of the public service, the government says that the police exercised exemplary restraint and discipline in quelling the riots that were caused by the opposition after the opposition hijacked the women's hunger strike at Uhuru Park.

The government says that THE STANDARD, report which insinuates that the police used excessive force in quelling the riots, is incorrect, malicious, misleading, and unfounded. The government therefore goes on to call on the press to present news objectively and factually and expressed its concern that such a reputable news agency such as the REUTERS chose to demoralize Kenya's hard-working police force by fabricating such an incorrect and unfounded story and attributing it to the office of the president.

[The REUTER report in the 7 March edition of THE STANDARD appeared on page two under the heading "Govt Sorry Over Police Action" and says: "The Kenyan Government apologised yesterday for what it said was excessive force used by riot police dispersing a group of women hunger strikers from a central Nairobi park. 'The government is sorry that riot police exceeded their powers. They clubbed helpless women instead of helping preserve the peace,' a senior aide in President Daniel arap Moi's office told REUTERS. Police clubbed four women unconscious on Tuesday [3 March] when they moved in to disperse the hunger strikers, sparking street demonstrations in Nairobi on Tuesday and Wednesday. The United States, Germany, and Britain have condemned the use of force, saying it was at odds with moves to more democracy in Kenya. A government official told REUTERS police had instructions 'only to ensure that chaos did not break out in the city and to oversee the pursuance of law and order.' The women, demanding the release of 52 people they say are in jail for political offences, regrouped in a Nairobi cathedral on Thursday [5 March]."]

Attorney General Comments on 'Political Prisoners'*EA0803220292 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1800 GMT 3 Mar 92*

[Text] The Office of the Attorney General has released a full statement detailing the fate of 52 persons who have been branded political prisoners.

The statement, signed by the Attorney General Amos Wako, lists six categories of the 52 prisoners. Of the 52 persons 31 are not in prison, 11 have been imprisoned, while eight are in custody awaiting trial. The statement comes in the wake of demands by a pressure group to release political prisoners who have alleged that there are 52 political prisoners in the country.

In the statement, the first category of persons includes those who were involved in the events leading to and arising out of the events of 16 November last year. Out of the 22 persons, 10 are on bail with cases pending in court, but last year the attorney general issued a directive that their cases be terminated. The other 12 pleaded guilty before court and were fined 300 shillings or two weeks imprisonment in default. None is in prison.

The second category have been in prison and have been released after serving their sentences. The five were released between March 1990 and March this year.

The third list includes the Anyona group, who are out pending appeal. The attorney general said that when the hearing of the appeal comes he will take action as he deems appropriate, taking into account the comments of the judge when he released them on bail.

Those serving jail sentences number 11. The statement said that they were found guilty of engaging in acts of sabotage and sedition. These include acts of economic sabotage, shouting seditious statements and possessing seditious literature. They were also found to be members of outlawed associations.

The other category are those in custody and awaiting trial. These include Koigi wa Wamwere group. They are charged with sedition and the prosecution is ready for the pleas to be taken. However, defense advocates raised preliminary objections, and ruling on the issues raised is expected on 10 March.

In the sixth group are two persons whose records are not contained [as heard] by either the commissioner of police or the office in charge of prosecutions.

The statement by the attorney general concluded that of the 22 persons listed by the release of political prisoners group only 21 are still in custody. The attorney general said that the Koigi group awaiting trial advocated violence to destabilize the nation and overthrow the Kenya Government. Those already sentenced were involved in acts of sabotage of essential installations, such as railway, power and telephone lines and espionage against Kenya.

KANU Recruitment Sparks 'Chaos' in Dandora*EA0703215092 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1800 GMT 7 Mar 92*

[Text] Chaos broke out in Dandora, [eastern] Nairobi, today leaving several people injured and vehicles damaged and burnt. The trouble started when the area member of parliament, David Mwenje, who is also an assistant minister for supplies and marketing, and his group arrived at the estate to start a KANU [Kenyan African National Union] recruitment drive. Mwenje and his group were brutally attacked by unruly mobs believed to be pro-Ford [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy] supporters, injuring him and his group before they were rescued by the police and whisked away to safety.

The mob did not spare the police either: Several police officers who had gone there to maintain law and order were injured, some seriously. Two of Mwenje's vehicles, an Isuzu Trooper and Peugeot 504 pickup, were overturned and set ablaze. The police lorry was also burned. The few police officers who had been deployed in the area to keep law and order could not cope with the mob, and more reinforcements had to be brought. Police used teargas to disperse the mob.

Senior assistant commissioner of police, Jeremiah Matigaro, confirmed that several police officers were injured in the flareup and that a great deal of damage to property was done. Matigaro said more reinforcements had to be rushed to the scene of the trouble to quell the situation. He said the situation was now getting back to normal. Matigaro also said several people were arrested and would be helping police with investigations.

Legislator Blames FORD*EA0803155092 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1000 GMT Mar 92*

[Text] Langata [area in Nairobi] member of parliament, Philip Leakey, today called on the police to act swiftly and firmly to remove violent elements in the city. Commenting on yesterday's incident [in Dandora estate] in which his fellow legislator and member for Embakasi, David Mwenje, was harassed and his car burned, Leakey blamed the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy, FORD. Leakey, who is also the minister for environmental and natural resources warned that such incidents will lead the country to chaos and civil war.

And in Dandora estate in [eastern] Nairobi, the scene of an ugly confrontation between security forces and area residents, the situation remained tense this morning as lorry-full loads of security personnel was seen in the area. An attempt to hold a peaceful procession by area residents failed after they were dispersed by police.

Law Society of Kenya Biennial Conference Ends

Constitutional Changes Suspended

EA060321092 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1800 GMT 6 Mar 92

[Text] The biennial conference of the Law Society of Kenya ended today and resolved that all further proposed changes to the constitution and other laws be suspended awaiting the formation of an interim government. The conference, which drew various other professionals, also resolved that all political parties should establish dialogue and a common forum to deal with various pressing matters, and also declared that the Law Society should remain a non-partisan institution.

The chairman of the society, Paul Muite, has been reported as saying that he will not seek reelection, and members are scheduled to elect new office bearers tomorrow.

'Reluctant' Muite Re-elected Chairman

EA0803101792 Nairobi KNA in English 1710 GMT
7 Mar 92

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 7 March (KNA)—The incumbent chairman of the Law Society of Kenya (LSK), Mr Paul Muite, and almost his entire council members were today re-elected unopposed for another one-year term. A reluctant Mr Muite was prevailed upon by the society's members not to resign from the post after he indicated that he wished to do so in order to concentrate in active politics.

Mr Muite was elected unopposed by amassing 441 votes while his vice-chairman, Mr Willy Mutunga, retained his seat by garnering 438 votes. Mr Mutunga, who is expected back into the country from the United States where he successfully completed a doctorate of philosophy, was also elected unopposed. [passage omitted]

FORD Seeks Debate on Constitutional Amendments

EA0803090292 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1000 GMT 7 Mar 92

[Text] The Forum for the Restoration of Democracy, FORD, has called for a public debate involving constitutional experts over the proposed amendments to the Kenyan Constitution. In its response to the amendments set to be discussed in parliament next week, FORD says that the co-existence of an executive president and prime minister appointed from the party with the highest number of members in the National Assembly will create a major constitutional crisis. The opposition party also says that it is wrong to consider the proposed bill that seeks to abolish the post of vice president, to be replaced with a prime minister, in isolation with other amendments to the Constitution. In the past, however, leading FORD members like Kenneth Matiba had proposed the creation of the post of prime minister. The Democratic Party has also called for the election of the president

through popular vote, which is another proposed amendment to the Constitution. The amendment has also proposed the limitation to two tenures for the president, a common suggestion among the opposition parties. FORD has organized an interparty consultative meeting on Monday [9 March] to discuss, among other issues, the proposed amendments to the Constitution.

DP Holds Opposition Rally in Rift Valley

EA0803150792 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1800 GMT 7 Mar 92

[Excerpts] The Democratic Party [DP] of Kenya today held a first rally by an opposition party in the Rift Valley province. Despite fears of violence, the meeting went ahead uninterrupted. Addressing the gathering in Nakuru town, the provincial headquarters of the province, interim secretary general of DP, John Keen, refuted claims that the Rift Valley was entirely a KANU [Kenyan African National Union] zone and called on the government to suspend license fees that hawkers pay in Nakuru to the council. Wangui Gachie has more from Nakuru:

[Begin studio announcer recording] The DP held the first opposition party rally in Rift Valley Province this afternoon, drawing thousands to the precincts of the Afraha stadium in Nakuru. Tension reigned as many expected the meeting to be disrupted by hecklers, but no incidents were reported. Addressing the participants, who enthusiastically waved DP flags, DP Chairman Mwai Kibaki said that the KANU government was planning to declare a state of emergency. He said that the recent land clashes in Nandi and Kakamega districts, the violence witnessed at Ngong town and the violence used to evict women from Uhuru Park were all maneuvers geared towards generating social unrest. He called on all Kenyans to avoid this infighting.

Kibaki further said that the economy had been ravaged by several Asians who had been awarded special status. Those few Asians, he said, had been allowed to siphon funds out of the country into foreign accounts. He condemned the theft of funds from public coffers like the NSSF [National Social Security Fund] and KGGCU [Kenya Grain Growers' Cooperative Union]. Kibaki said that the farmers' cooperation and the management of farmers' affairs should be left to the farmers through fair elections of the Kenya co-operative creameries and KGGCU. [passage omitted]

The speakers condemned the violence used to evict striking mothers from Uhuru Park this week. They further stated that the Rift Valley was a part of Kenya and consequently could not be said to belong to any one particular person. [end recording]

DP Chairman, Others Comment

EA0803215292 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1800 GMT 8 Mar 92

[Text] The Democratic Party (DP) of Kenya held the first opposition party rally in Rift Valley Province yesterday [7 March], despite earlier claims by several legislators that no such rallies would be held in the province. Celebrating their triumph, DP reiterated that no one section of the country belonged to any individual and further stated that people from all regions of Kenya were free to settle in any corner of the country.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] It was the first opposition party to be held in the Rift Valley Province. Their arrival was dusty, dramatic and enthusiastic, it was feared that some elements had been sent to disrupt the meeting, but no incident occurred, even though the grounds were filled to capacity. DP Chairman Mwai Kibaki made comments on the recent constitutional amendment bill.

[Kibaki, in Swahili] Because someone will be elected president by the citizens, it is a must that a Constitution should make it clear as to who will be given the responsibility of running the government. If you leave things half done, because of fear it will be tantamount to making a plan for the people to fight one another. Someone will be the prime minister and he will want to do one thing, and another will be the president and he will want to do another, and therefore they will collide; in this country of ours we want peace.

[Reporter] John Keen had a word of advice for all during this multiparty era.

[Keen, in Swahili] There were people who thought of bringing about violence at this meeting. We pray to God that he may bless them and make them believe that they are Kenyans and not people from another country.

[Reporter] Despite the threats and fears of violence that prevailed, it was a peaceful rally on all counts. [end recording]

Dutch Minister Says 3-Day Visit 'Very Positive'

*MB0603171192 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1558 GMT 6 Mar 92*

[By Hilka Birns]

[Text] Johannesburg Mar 6 SAPA—Dutch Foreign Trade Minister Yvonne van Rooy on Friday [6 March] urged South Africa to open up its economy.

Ending a three-day working visit here, she told a news conference at Jan Smuts Airport in Johannesburg the trip had been "very positive, fruitful and constructive".

Ms van Rooy said the goal of political freedom for all population groups and democracy could only be established on a solid economy.

She made a strong call for the opening up of the South African economy.

"You need competitor industries that can be best stimulated by opening up this very protected economy," she said.

Ms van Rooy also said South Africa's economic problems and the expectations of its people called for a careful economic policy.

The country needed to combine its weak First World economy and development needy Third World economy to achieve that growth.

This could be achieved through education, training, management development and investment from within South Africa to create overseas investor confidence, she said.

The Netherlands would assist in modernising and developing local agriculture and by increased transport and tourism.

Ms van Rooy revealed that South African Transport Minister Piet Welgemoed was planning to increase charter flights from the Netherlands to South Africa and to allow Dutch charter companies to operate from South Africa.

A R [and] 150,000 scholarship grant had also been presented to local black businessmen by the Dutch employers organisation, she said.

On the Convention for a Democratic South Africa, Ms van Rooy said there was a strong conviction in South Africa that the negotiations were the only way forward for a prosperous future.

"I have the strong impression that there is a need to find consensus as the only way of achieving a democratic South Africa in the very near future," she said.

Firm To Supply Mining Equipment to Angola

*MB0803112892 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1059 GMT 8 Mar 92*

[Text] Johannesburg March 8 SAPA —Barlows Equipment has clinched a R [and] 75 million deal with the Angolan

diamond mining company Endiama for the supply of equipment in the company's biggest deal in Africa, Chairman Clive Parker said on Sunday [8 March].

In a statement he said Barlows would initially supply R70 million worth of equipment for the Luzamba project, a major alluvial diamond mining venture in the Cuango River Basin in the north-eastern province. "This Angolan venture is...the biggest of its kind into Africa," Mr Parker said.

In terms of an agreement signed this week, the company will supply over 60 earth moving machines and other equipment. Mining in the area ceased about eight years ago amid the Angolan civil war. The Luzamba project is expected to recover R4.5 billion worth of carats over a seven-year period. "The scheme also aims at providing jobs for Angolans and upgrading health and education services," Mr Parker said.

Defense Minister: SADF To Maintain Stability

*MB0603175992 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1720 GMT 6 Mar 92*

[Text] Cape Town March 6 SAPA—The government was adamant that the SA [South African] Defence Force [SADF] would remain responsible for maintaining stability before and after a new constitution was implemented, Defence Minister Mr Roelf Meyer said on Friday [6 March].

Any claims for unconstitutional control of the SADF were unacceptable, he said at a parade where six navy divers were awarded honoris crux decorations for exceptional valour during the Oceanos rescue operation last year.

Mr Meyer said he had the full backing of the chiefs of the SADF and various armed services for his role at the negotiating table as political head of the SADF.

Speaking at the Navy's Silvermine sportsgrounds, he said no negotiations had yet been conducted on control of the SADF during a possible transitional phase.

Allegations to this effect were therefore completely unfounded, he said.

There was no need for political parties and organisations in a democracy to maintain private armies or military wings.

"This is a fundamental principle which basically states that differences over the existence of these private armies will first have to be cleared up before democracy can be expanded in South Africa—including during the transitional stage," he said.

As far as the government was concerned, it had the responsibility of materially and legally equipping the security forces—the SADF and police.

These forces were the buffer between safety and progress, on the one hand, and disruption and chaos, on the other.

The SADF was responsible for playing an anchoring role in maintaining stability during a transitional phase and after the implementation of a new constitution.

"This coincides with the role and function of a defence force in any democracy. The government is therefore determined to see that this will also apply in South Africa," said Mr Meyer.

Control of the SADF would only be in compliance with the provisions of the Constitution. "Any claims to unconstitutional control are unacceptable," he added.

"This is the way to ensure security in South Africa and it is on the basis of these assumptions that the government will take part in negotiations on these matters."

It was his responsibility as political head of the Defence Force to reflect this at negotiations, Mr Meyer said.

He said he liaised closely with the chief of the SADF, and all the services, "and I enjoy their support".

At the same time, the chief of the SADF served on the senior committee of officials which continuously advised the government on all relevant aspects of negotiations.

He said good training underscored the success of the joint services' rescue operation when the passenger liner *Oceanos* sank off the Transkei coast last year.

"Therefore we have no choice but to continue with training members of the permanent and part-time forces," said Mr Meyer.

The current climate of peace should not lull people into a false sense of security and it would be extremely irresponsible to compromise the degree and quality of military training.

NIS Chief Announces 'Economic Offences' Office

*MB0603172892 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1512 GMT 6 Mar 92*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: SA [South African] Communication Service, Friday, 6th March 1992: "Press statement by Mr H.J. Coetsee MP, minister of justice and of the National Intelligence Service"]

[Text] 1. I hereby announce that the Office for Serious Economic Offences will operate officially as of today [6 March] in Pretoria and Cape Town and that Mr J.A. Swanepoel SC [senior counsel] has been appointed with effect from 1 March 1992 as director of the said office.

2. With the investigation of Serious Economic Offences Act, 1991 and the establishment of this office, effect is given to a method of investigation of economic offences which was evolved on an experimental basis by Advocate Frank Kahn over a number of years.

3. During this experimental phase valuable experience was acquired which not only helped to determine the

content of the act, but will also enable the office to attain solid results from the outset.

4. Various tasks of technical nature have already been undertaken by Advocate Kahn and his colleagues in the phase preceding the implementation of the act. Several varieties of fraud, for example with regard to the investment industry, liquidation and sequestrations, estates and shares, contraventions of the Companies' Act, fraud in the film industry and the shoe industry as well as exchange control offences, are some of the cases which have already been taken up in the work programme of the office during the experimental phase and will be finalized by the office.

5. I wish to thank Advocate Kahn for the pioneer work done by him. He laid the foundation for the successful functioning of the office and established important interaction with other organisations such as the South African Police, the Attorneys-General and their personnel, the Reserve Bank, the Registrar of Financial Institutions, the stock exchange and others. The office will for example frequently utilise the services of auditors of the South African Police and the Reserve Bank.

6. The interaction with the attorney-general has already been refined to such a degree by Advocate Kahn that it can readily be described as follows:

6.1. Although the decision to prosecute or not, remains with the attorney-general, it is possible that in certain cases a member of the office may be delegated by the attorney-general to prosecute a case where he himself handled the investigation. The benefit hereof is obvious.

6.2. In other cases it may be possible that the office could undertake the initial investigation, identify the issues and then hand the investigation to a member of the Attorney General's Office for finalisation in cooperation with the South African Police.

6.3. In other cases a prosecutor of the Attorney General's Office may be made available on a temporary basis to the office in order to "grow" with the investigation and to proceed thereafter with the case at the trial.

6.4. Even cases which have already reached an advanced stage of investigation, can be referred to the office by the attorney-general in order to benefit from the special investigation powers provided for by the act.

7.1. The experience gained by Advocate Kahn has shown that considerable time-saving can be expected in the completion of investigations. Arrests for instance, in the Fundtrust case could be made within three days after the application for liquidation and the trial is already due to start on 27 April 1992. The investigation into the collapse of the Masterbond group could also begin as early as 14 October 1991 [date as received] and initial statements could be taken within three days. Both these cases would otherwise have taken a long time both in the respect of investigation and readiness for trial.

7.2. It is expected that as many as twelve major cases may be brought to trial annually in the two office (Cape Town and Pretoria). This compares favourably with the average workload of the Serious Fraud Office of Britain.

8. The office will initially be staffed by the director and a deputy attorney-general and two state advocates in each centre.

9. In addition to the benefit of time-saving, I trust that the establishment of the office and the successes already gained in the Fundtrust, Masterbond, Blank Fouche, Cape Investment Bank, Griesel and Rheeder cases, will also serve as a warning to those people who perpetrate such crimes. The office will be an important watchdog against corruption and fraud and will ensure the expeditious administration of justice in these cases.

10. I congratulate Advocate Jan Swanepoel on his appointment in this responsible position. Due to the nature of the activities of the Office of the Attorney-General he will not be able to immediately excuse himself completely from the prosecutions in the Supreme Court in which he is at present involved. Provision is made in the short term planning of his office for this situation.

11. An information document with background on the newly instituted office may be obtained at the Liaison Division of Department of Justice. Issued by the Liaison Division of the Ministry of Justice Pretoria 6 March 1992

Ex-President Botha To Vote 'No' in Referendum

MB0703122092 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1158 GMT 7 Mar 92

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Wilderness March 7 SAPA—Former State President P W Botha on Saturday announced he and his wife, Elise, would vote "no" in the March 17 referendum.

He said he was not prepared to be untrue to himself and participate in the suicide of his own people.

He described the Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] negotiations as "an expensive and artificial political Tower of Babel".

He could not support a spirit of gradual abdication, he said.

"Like my honoured predecessors since (Prime Minister) General J B M Hertzog, I believe in the self-determination of peoples," he said.

"I don't believe in a man-made new world order."

Mr Botha issued his statement at his Wilderness home during a one-to-one interview in his study in which he elaborated on his views.

"I really do not want to return to politics," he said.

"But, I have been phoned and visited by many prominent individuals who ask me how they should vote. One prominent farmer travelled 300 km to come and see me yesterday and ask me to give him one good reason for voting 'yes'.

"I can't spend my time answering the phone and being called to the front gate to meet people, so I have decided why not make a clean breast of it?"

In his typed statement, Mr Botha said he had always believed in orderly reform, which built rather than merely destroyed.

"I believe in reform of the national life to adapt it to the demands of the future, while maintaining the necessary security of the country."

Mr Botha then underlined: "I do not support a spirit of gradual abdication."

As prime minister, he had stated that it was necessary to guard against the spirit of change merely for the sake of change. What was wanted was change to be an improvement.

Mr Botha referred to some of the highlights of his own administration and said he had to point out he could not be untrue to himself.

"I must remain true to those things I fought for."

He believed in the free market system as the basis of economic and financial policy for South Africa, and had always warned and fought against the destructive danger of Marxist-Communism, which had impoverished southern Africa.

"Let me emphasise, I believed in orderly reform and I think I established it.

"But, I think Codesa is a wrong way of doing things. It is an expensive, artificial political Tower of Babel."

"Marxist-Communism is a Godless danger which rejects the capital creator of peoples.

"My wife and I seriously considered what we should do in this referendum which was so suddenly called. We are not members of any political party or movement, but we have decided to vote 'no' on March 17, 1992.

"I cannot participate on what I perceive as a direction of suicide for my own people. I cannot vote for a direction which will create an ANC [African National Congress]/SACP [South African Communist Party]-dominated government in South Africa and which will send us over the precipice.

"I am not a racist. But I find it repulsive that influences from outside South Africa try to intimidate us with their propaganda and threats.

"Our self-respect is undermined by this."

Mr Botha said his people had throughout history stood and fought for their right of self-determination. They also respected that principle in the affairs of other peoples.

"Why the unnecessary haste? Consultation and negotiation done thoroughly take time," Mr Botha said.

Mr Botha said the statement would also be issued to selected Sunday newspapers.

He went to say: "I have been visited by many MPs of the Conservative Party, Democratic Party and National Party, and by MPs who have intimate first-hand knowledge of Codesa.

"It is clear from the information that I have obtained that the SACP is dominating Codesa, in particular in Working Groups 1, 2, 3 and 5."

Mr Botha was leafing through documents as he said this.

He had commenced the interview by referring to his resignation statement delivered on television on the night of August 14, 1989, and said it was important background to his decision.

That statement dealt primarily with the confrontation between Mr Botha and his Cabinet, led by the new NP leader Mr F.W. de Klerk, stemming from President Botha's ban of a visit by Mr de Klerk to the then Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda.

Mr Botha argued primarily about the protection granted by Zambia to ANC/SACP terrorists.

And, he complains, he was being ignored by his ministers in trying to do his best for the security of South Africa.

Mr Botha said in the interview that after the unbanning of the SACP, to which he objected, the *AfRICAN COMMUNIST* issue Number 121 noted that the Central Committee reaffirmed the SACP's full commitment "to our revolutionary alliance with the ANC and that the new situation (created by Mr de Klerk) is an opportunity for creatively deepening and extending this alliance".

The former state president said there could be no doubt the SACP had taken a decision to dominate the working groups.

From an analysis of and the sequence of events at Codesa, the SACP had interpreted sufficient consensus of delegates as being in favour of a particular course of action—namely the SACP's.

De Klerk Regrets Stand

*MB0703153592 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1521 GMT 7 Mar 92*

[By Enrico Kemp]

[Text] Cape Town March 7 SAPA—It was tragic that former President P.W. Botha was backing away from

that which he had begun himself, President F.W. de Klerk said on Saturday [7 March].

Responding in a press statement to an earlier SAPA report in which Mr Botha declared himself in favour of a no vote, he said the government's present course of action was a "logical consequence" of the process initiated by Mr Botha himself.

"I cannot but believe that his (Mr Botha's) current conduct is motivated to a large extent by personal resentment," the president said.

Mr de Klerk said the National Party [NP] under the leadership of Mr Botha had accepted the policy of power-sharing and endorsed the policy of a single undivided South Africa.

With Mr Botha at the helm, the NP had advanced negotiations with an ANC [African National Congress] committed to seeking a peaceful solution and it was Mr Botha's initiative which had led to the release from prison of Mr Nelson Mandela.

"Similarly, it was he (Mr Botha) who took the initiative which led to the release of Mr Govan Mbeki and others, knowing full well that some of them were communists".

Mr de Klerk said Mr Botha has based his proposed no vote on an "wrong assumption".

"It is not true that a yes vote is a suicide plan which would lead to domination by the ANC/SACP [South African Communist Party]. Precisely the opposite is true," he said.

Mr de Klerk said the National Party and the government were asking for a mandate for negotiations which would avoid domination. In each speech, He (Mr de Klerk) therefore emphasized the government's opposition to a "winner-take-all" constitution and to communism.

"The National Party still honours its role as the initiator of the reforms with which we are busy saving South Africa from a disaster," he said.

NP Says Botha Siding With CP

*MB0703164392 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1618 GMT 7 Mar 92*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: National Party]

[Text] It has been clear for some time now that Mr [P.W.] Botha has become severely embittered towards the state president and the National Party government and that he was looking for an opportunity to vent his anger. Mr Botha has now aligned himself fully with the CP [Conservative Party] and his statement is rife with the typical one-sided statements and emotional propaganda which the CP uses so monotonously. The statement follows on a long interview which Mr Jan Hoon allegedly had with Mr Botha. It is ironic that Mr Botha now cooperates with the party which fought him so bitterly and which insulted him so personally and regularly.

The false perception which Mr Botha and the CP are trying to create that negotiations will lead to an ANC [African National Congress]/SACP [South African Communist Party] government, is totally untrue. It is just as malicious and untrue to aver that Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] is being dominated by communists. The truth is that the vast majority of the delegates at Codesa are outspoken opponents of the outdated policies propagated by the communists. The collapse of communism throughout the world vastly diminished the attraction of communism and decimated its influence. The best way to make them irrelevant and minimise their influence, is to expose them in public.

A ban on the SACP would increase their status and attractiveness and would give them new vitality.

Codesa is a forum for negotiation where agreements are reached through consensus. Without the cooperation of and agreement by the National Party and the government, no solutions can be arrived at in Codesa.

It is better to negotiate than to try to enforce solutions through the exercising of power. Mr Botha, who initiated and conducted the reform process for so long, should be quite aware of this.

Negotiation remains the only way to a peaceful future for South Africa.

Issued by the Office of the Secretary-General on behalf of Dr de Villiers.

CP's Treurnicht Expresses Thanks

MB0803141492 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1332 GMT 8 Mar 92

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Cape Town March 8 SAPA—The Conservative Party [CP] leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, has thanked former state president, Mr P.W. Botha, for having announced his intention to vote "no" in the coming March 17 referendum.

Dr Treurnicht said in a telephonic interview with SAPA that he had phoned Mr Botha after the announcement. "I expressed great appreciation for his viewpoint.

"I also told him I believed it would contribute greatly to people voting correctly in the referendum."

He had also told Mr Botha that his motivation for a "no" vote was absolutely correct, that it was the self-determination of whites which was at stake and that the Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] negotiations were indeed being dominated by the Communist Party.

On Saturday [7 March] Mr Botha announced that he and his wife Elize had decided, after much soul-searching, to vote against his successor, Mr F.W. de Klerk's reformist negotiations for a new constitution.

He stressed that his decision was not to be viewed as support for the Conservative Party but subsequent reaction by President de Klerk, the Cape NP [National Party] leader, Dr Dawie de Villiers and Mr Botha's successor MP for George, Mr Hennie Smit, has interpreted his announcement as being precisely that.

Mr Botha had planned to announce his decision and give his motivation for it at a meeting of the Knysna Afrikaanse Sakekamer [Afrikaner Chamber of Commerce] on Monday, March 9.

Last Tuesday he telephoned SAPA's political correspondent to arrange for coverage of his prepared speech but later decided to cancel the Knysna engagement and invited SAPA and two other journalists to his Wilderness home, "Die Anker".

Apart from a typed statement setting out his motivation, Mr Botha told SAPA he believed the referendum was an ill-considered panic reaction to the Potchefstroom by-election defeat of the NP.

"There is no masterplan, just reaction. They (Mr de Klerk and his Cabinet) are killing the party."

The man who in his day was recognised as master political technician and election-winner also questioned the referendum timing against the backdrop of the drought and economic climate.

"One chooses a suitable time. One calls a referendum like this when people's minds are clear and they can concentrate on the question before them.

"There is so much haste in this matter, people don't even know where they will be able to go and cast their vote."

Mr Botha emphatically rejected any notion that he was getting involved in party politics.

"This question is not whether I support the NP or CP. Mr de Klerk has asked a question to which he wants a simple 'yes' or 'no' answer. It is not a matter of party political support."

Mr Botha was asked whether he had an alternative to Codesa, which he has rejects.

"Yes, I have," he said. He would not give details but added: "If persons come and discuss it at high level, I will tell them what alternative plan, in my opinion, can succeed."

Mr Botha's public announcement is only the third time he has broken the silence surrounding his retreat to the Wilderness. On each occasion the Communist Party featured strongly as an issue.

Mr Botha resigned because, as he once more stressed on Saturday, he had objected to the newly elected NP leader, Mr de Klerk, and Mr Pik Botha going to visit Dr Kenneth Kaunda who, as president of Zambia, sheltered the ANC [African National Congress] and Marxist communist terrorists.

His first public statement after his traumatic departure from office at the behest of his Cabinet, was to confirm that he had not renewed his National Party membership as Mr de Klerk had unbanned the SA [South African] Communist Party [SACP].

Last November he summoned the same three journalists to his home to protest against the alleged destruction of a tape recording by the former NIS [National Intelligence Service] chief, Dr Niel Barnard. The tape recorded his historic meeting with the then prisoner Nelson Mandela at his Tuynhuys office.

Mr Botha wanted the official record of his Tuynhuys meeting to show that he had urged Mr Mandela to break with violence and the SACP.

In Saturday's announcement his major motivation for a "no" vote was what he called clear evidence that communists dominated the Codesa process.

"I cannot be untrue to myself," said the man who is credited with devising the "total onslaught" era in South African politics.

Voting "no" was apparently the last weapon left to him to fight a communist threat President de Klerk has been claiming all week, "no longer frightens anybody but Dr Treurnicht and the CP."

De Klerk on 'Good Progress' in ANC Negotiations

*MB0603165292 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 6 Mar 92*

[Text] State President F. W. de Klerk says the government is on the threshold of a breakthrough following good progress in the negotiation process.

Speaking at George in the southern Cape on the fourth day of his referendum campaign, he said the African National Congress has suspended its armed struggle, and international doors are opening to South Africa in the fields of sport and trade.

He said there may be considerable economic and other problems, but South Africa would have been in a much worse position had reforms not taken place.

De Klerk Responds to Mbeki Referendum Statements

*MB0703065492 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2046 GMT 6 Mar 92*

[Text] East London March 6 SAPA—South Africa would not move straight into an interim government if the referendum returned a no vote for continuing constitutional negotiations, the state president, Mr F W de Klerk, said here on Friday [6 March].

In a brief interview with the daily dispatch he responded to a statement by the ANC's [African National Congress] foreign affairs head, Mr Thabo Mbeki, that this would be the scenario should whites return a majority no vote.

Mr Mbeki referred to consensus at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] this week on the need to appoint a new transitional structure to govern the country.

He had further cautioned there would not be another whites only election this year should Mr de Klerk and the National Party be forced to resign.

However, Mr de Klerk said on Friday: "Nobody can establish an interim government unless it is with—not only the government's approval—but if the government does it.

"Only the government can do so and the government adheres to negotiation before it acts. I think a no vote will have far-reaching consequences but the government still governs and continues to govern," Mr de Klerk said.

He did not contemplate a no vote as long as people did not get complacent.

On the "FW Roadshow" campaign's success so far, Mr de Klerk said he was "experiencing increasing support for a yes vote.

"I find that the fact that we don't only hold ordinary public meetings, and because we have added to that almost impromptu visits enables us to reach people who we can never reach if we adhere to the old style of campaigning."

Mr de Klerk anticipated working towards "summing up the essentials" of the details of constitutional development in the closing days of the campaign.

Stressing the importance of the referendum, he told Gonubie residents, in the next year or two "we are going to decide what the next 100 years will be in South Africa."

The March 17 referendum would show the 27 million people in the country who could not vote that the House of Assembly electorate was committed to reconciliation.

CP Leader Warns ANC on 'Threats' of Bloodbath

*MB0603195692 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1924 GMT 6 Mar 92*

[Text] Bethlehem March 6 SAPA—If the African National Congress [ANC] wanted to impose its will on the country it would be responsible for civil war, Conservative Party [CP] leader Dr Andries Treurnicht he said on Friday night [6 March].

Citing reports that the ANC's director of foreign affairs Mr Thabo Mbeki had said the ANC would pursue the creation of an interim government in the event of a no vote, Dr Treurnicht said it would be unacceptable that blacks governed whites.

Dr Treurnicht said the ANC had first raised the spectre of a "bloodbath" in the event of a no vote, and that conservative whites would not let themselves be intimidated by terrorists.

People should not be so naive as to believe that whites would not take up arms.

"We may be a small nation, but don't push us too far with threats of a bloodbath.

Dr Treurnicht, addressing 700 people packed shoulder to shoulder on a rugby stadium, asked on which side the National Party government would be if the ANC instigated violence.

He said the government did not have the guts to outlaw Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, MK; ANC military wing].

"Now the chickens are coming home to roost."

He said 313 murders had been committed with AK47 rifles, while the police had become a special target for the ANC and the Pan Africanist Congress.

Adding that there had been 959 attacks on senior citizens last year, Dr Treurnicht asked, "Is this what F.W. [de Klerk] wants us to vote yes for?"

How much worse would the scenario be under an ANC government, Dr Treurnicht asked.

The CP had no wish to govern black nations, and at the same time would not accept blacks governing whites.

If ANC President Nelson Mandela suggested otherwise he was speaking out of turn and exhibiting black imperialism.

There was a worldwide trend that one could not force different nations into one governmental system.

"The ANC's policy is a road to conflict, and if it wants to persist on forcing it on us, then it will be responsible for civil war in South Africa.

"We won't be responsible for civil war but it will be those parties that want to impose a government on whites, which is totally unacceptable to us, while whites say we have no wish to govern over others. We want them to govern themselves."

Dr Treurnicht is scheduled to address a rally in Pretoria on Saturday, with Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party] leader Jaap Marais and Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] leader Eugene Terreblanche.

Pik Botha Warns Against Destabilization of Cape

MB0803050892 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 7 Mar 92

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha says the government views the deadlock between the ANC [African National Congress] and Ciskei in an extremely serious light. Mass action aimed at bringing about an interim government in Ciskei was in conflict with the National Peace Accord and Declaration of Intent signed by both the ANC and Ciskei Government. Mr. Botha said the government couldn't allow the eastern Cape region to

become destabilized and wouldn't hesitate in taking necessary steps to prevent this happening.

ANC Says Government Overreacting

MB0903101992 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 9 Mar 92

[Text] An ANC [African National Congress] executive member says the government is overreacting by saying it will step in to stop destabilization in the Eastern Cape. The ANC's Mathew Phosa said at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] today that there is no proof of a coup to physically oust Ciskei military leader Brigadier Oupa Gqozo. He also says mass action does not constitute destabilization.

ANC, Ciskei Talks on 'Plot' End in Deadlock

MB0703081592 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 7 Mar 92

[Text] Relations between the Ciskeian government and the ANC [African National Congress] are reported to be strained after a deadlock in talks about the ANC's alleged plot to oust the Ciskeian leader, Brigadier Oupa Gqozo.

The meeting which was held behind closed doors, followed Brig. Gqozo's announcement that he had uncovered a plan by the ANC's Border Region to introduce an interim government in Ciskei. Brig. Gqozo said after the meeting that the ANC's intolerant and arrogant approach had led to an impasse. He said that the ANC has misused its freedom in Ciskei, and that his government would take every legal precaution and action necessary to stop the ANC's provocative action.

The ANC Secretary General, Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa, said after the meeting that his organization would go ahead with the symbolic ousting of Brig. Gqozo's government.

ANC's Ramaphosa Regrets Deadlock

MB0703093392 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0832 GMT 7 Mar 92

[SAPA PR wire service issued by the African National Congress on 7 March]

[Text] The secretary general of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa, yesterday came out in full support of the organisation's campaign for interim administration in Ciskei and issued an urgent call upon the Ciskei military ruler, Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, not to take any action during the campaign which could lead to violence and further conflict.

Mr Ramaphosa said it was regrettable that the meeting between the ANC and Ciskei government had ended in deadlock with the Ciskei military ruler, Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, issuing threats against the ANC. He hoped the Ciskei government would reconsider their position and allow the campaign to proceed peacefully as was intended.

He also called upon the Ciskei administration to follow the example of the South African authorities who had not interfered with a similar campaign in Cape Town during the holdings of a "people's parliament" and had entered into negotiations with the organisers of the campaign to ensure there was no violence.

He said it was particularly ominous that during the meeting with the ANC, Brigadier Gqozo had admitted to the presence of SADF [South African Defense Force] Military Intelligence personnel in Ciskei, whose task it was, he told the ANC, to detect "threat or dangers" to the Ciskei government. It is clear that the Ciskei government would continue to use military intelligence against the ANC and its members in the region.

Mr Ramaphosa said the campaign for interim administration in Ciskei, which will be launched at a press conference in East London this week, was no different from any other programme of mass action undertaken by the ANC. He likened it to the recent "people's parliament" where 50,000 ANC supporters gathered to vote and "pass laws" in a symbolic gesture during the official opening of parliament.

In a similar fashion, the ANC would be calling upon its supporters to "vote" in favour of interim administration in Ciskei. The votes would be collected and the results announced during the holding of a "people's assembly" on 6 April.

He said the objections of the Ciskei government to the campaign largely revolved around their belief that it would lead to violent confrontation. However, Mr Ramaphosa said the campaign was not violent in nature and was not aimed at instigating violence of any nature.

It was regrettable that Ciskei continued to object to the campaign, despite the fact that the ANC had provided a detailed explanation of the campaign and its objectives. It was also regrettable that Ciskei had not seen its way clear to discussing the root causes of the conflict in Ciskei, and had insisted only on discussing the campaign which the ANC was embarking upon.

Mr Ramaphosa said he hoped this statement following the meeting with Ciskei would dispel any notions of a difference of opinion between the ANC head office in Johannesburg and the ANC's Border Region and would also lay to rest ideas that the ANC had been involved in a "plot" or conspiracy to overthrow the Ciskei administration.

The only "illegal" element of the campaign was the intended defiance of repressive laws like Section 43 of Ciskei's National Security Act which has been the subject of several court cases in Ciskei, and which was being used by Brigadier Gqozo's regime to ban meetings of the ANC in Ciskei.

One of the most recent examples of an ANC meeting which was declared illegal in terms of Section 43 was a meeting in Peddie at which members of the ANC regional executive committee were to have reported to

its membership on developments at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa].

He said while the state of emergency in Ciskei had been lifted in November last year following an earlier meeting with the ANC, a de facto state of emergency nevertheless existed.

The continued enforcement of Section 43 inhibits the creation of a climate for free political activity.

Besides Section 43, there were other areas of conflict in Ciskei which would continue to produce conflict. The ANC hoped to address these in future meetings with the Ciskei administration despite the fact that Ciskei itself had not committed itself to further meetings. Issued by Marion Sparg, publicity secretary, ANC Border Region on behalf of the ANC Department of Information and Publicity, Johannesburg

IFP Head Condemns ANC 'Offensive' in Ciskei

*MB0803172092 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1701 GMT 8 Mar 92*

[Text] Ulundi March 8 SAPA—Inkatha Freedom Party President Mangosuthu Buthelezi on Sunday [8 March] warned of underground activities by the African National Congress [ANC] in its plan to undermine the government of Ciskei leader Brigadier Oupa Gqozo.

In a statement, Chief Buthelezi said ANC activists relied on the support of the party's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; MK], to set black against black and to promote mass action.

"I am incensed by what the ANC is trying to do in Ciskei," he said. "The ANC obviously have difficulty in abiding by normal democratic rules of the game."

He said the ANC always attempted to destabilise areas in which it sought to promote itself.

"Brig Gqozo must be assured the whole of South Africa wishes him well and regards the ANC offensive against his leadership as being contrary to the spirit of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] and of the National Peace Accord which both Ciskei and the ANC signed.

"I will call for this matter to be monitored by the National Peace Committee and Codesa."

Parties Seek Codesa Suspension Over Ciskei Plot

*MB0903094792 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0859 GMT 9 Mar 92*

[By Adrienne Carlisle]

[Text] Johannesburg Mar 9 SAPA—The Ciskei, QwaQwa, Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) and Gazankulu on Monday [9 March] called on the Management Committee of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] to suspend the forum's proceedings until the

ANC [African National Congress] undertook to cease its campaign of symbolic destabilisation of the Ciskei.

At a joint press conference of the four parties at the World Trade Centre near Johannesburg, the Ciskei chairman of the Council of Ministers Mr N Nogcantsi said they had submitted a resolution to the Management Committee condemning the African National Congress' campaign.

The resolution read:

"We believe that the ANC campaign to destabilise the Ciskei is clearly contrary to the letter and spirit of the National Peace Accord and shows contempt for and lack of faith in the Declaration of Intent of Codesa.

"We believe that the parties cannot in good faith continue with the negotiating process while this threat remains in existence and the ANC acts unilaterally in contravention of the National Peace Accord and the Declaration of Intent.

"We, accordingly, call on the Management Committee to suspend the proceedings at Codesa until such time as it has obtained an unconditional undertaking from (ANC Secretary-General) Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, on behalf of the ANC, that the campaign will be withdrawn."

The resolution was signed by the Ximoko Progressive Party of Gazankulu, Inkatha, the Dikwankwetla Party of QwaQwa and the Ciskei government.

Asked if the parties intended to continue participation in Codesa if the ANC did not cease its campaign, IFP National Chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose said they would "cross that bridge when we come to the river".

He said the matter was crucial as the ANC was not only undermining specific organisations participating in Codesa, but Codesa itself.

He denied that this joint action by the four parties meant that they were forming an alliance. "But if it happened there would be nothing wrong with that."

Dr Mdlalose added: "We want Codesa to be respectable and meaningful. We don't think the ANC's behaviour is conducive to getting non-participants to participate in the process".

Mr N Mopeli of QwaQwa said the campaign amounted to psychological warfare and was likely to spill over into other self-governing territories.

"We cannot allow the ANC to continue to threaten us while we participate in Codesa."

Mr Nogcantsi emphasised that while they were not withdrawing from Codesa they wanted their views to be well known.

The Management Committee is to meet on the issue on Monday afternoon.

The ANC will respond at a press conference at the World Trade Centre on Monday morning.

A National Party [NP] spokesman said it seemed from the ANC document released by Brig Gqozo that the ANC had something to answer to.

The NP wanted Codesa to proceed fluidly as soon as possible but it agreed with the proposal that matters should be suspended until the Ciskei situation was sorted out.

Solidarity Party spokesman Roly Arenstein said he fully agreed with the proposal.

The Ciskei was a representative at Codesa, he stressed, and its legitimacy was being undermined.

Democratic Party leader Zach de Beer said, however, he believed matters at present did not warrant suspension of the convention. Both the ANC and the Ciskeian government had acted badly in the affair,

"It is an unfortunate, non-vital side-show.

"Codesa should not be interfered with," said Dr de Beer.

ANC Condemns Suspension Call

MB0903112892 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1041 GMT 9 Mar 92

[Text] Johannesburg Mar 9 SAPA—The African National Congress

[ANC] on Monday [9 March] condemned the Ciskei government's public call on Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] to suspend proceedings until the ANC halted its intended destabilisation campaign in the region.

"All the steps are clearly calculated to sensationalise the issue and is contrary to the spirit of resolving matters through negotiations and discussion," ANC Secretary-General Mr Cyril Ramaphosa said at a news briefing at the World Trade Centre, the venue for Codesa.

The Ciskei, Inkatha Freedom Party, Gazankulu and QwaQwa on Monday morning said they could not continue negotiating while the threat of the campaign existed. They called on Codesa Management Committee to suspend Codesa proceedings.

The ANC further condemned the Ciskei for raising the matter at the Management Committee (MC) and then going public while the MC was allegedly still discussing the issue.

"There is simply no freedom in the Ciskei, that's the issue," ANC international affairs head Mr Thabo Mbeki said.

The ANC said the Ciskei knew before the MC meeting on Monday morning that discussions about the conflict were scheduled for Tuesday with the ANC.

The organisation denied the campaign was contrary to the spirit of Codesa.

"If anything is contrary to the spirit of Codesa, it's Ciskei and its allies going public during a MC meeting," SA [South African] Communist Party National Chairman Mr Joe Slovo said.

Mr Mbeki said the ANC was only interested in an interim government for the Ciskei so far as it wanted interim government for South Africa.

Previous attempts to resolve the problems in the Ciskei had failed, leaving the ANC with no alternative but to plan the campaign.

Mr Mbeki replied to the accusation that Codesa was the vehicle to discuss disputes of this kind, saying the Ciskei had already recognised the need to discuss the issue on a regional basis. Ciskeian leader Brig Oupa Gqozo had already contributed at Border Regional Dispute Resolution Committee meetings.

"Codesa should not be regarded as a muzzling of all political tyranny. We believe we have the right to act against any administration which frustrates normal political activity," Mr Slovo said.

Mr Ramaphosa said he hoped the meeting on Tuesday with the Ciskei and South African Governments would solve the dispute as far as freedom of expression in the homeland was concerned. He would not say whether the campaign was to go ahead.

NP, Solidarity Agree With Call

MB0903125192 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1100 GMT 9 Mar 92

[Excerpts] The Ciskeian Government, Inkatha Freedom Party, Qwa Qwa, and Gazankulu have called on the management committee of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] to suspend proceedings at Codesa until the ANC [African National Congress] has undertaken unconditionally to suspend its campaign to destabilize Ciskei. [passage omitted]

A spokesman for the National Party has told SAPA that although his party wants Codesa to proceed as soon as possible, it agrees with the proposal that matters should be suspended until the Ciskeian situation has been sorted out.

Solidarity also agreed with the proposal, but Dr. Zach de Beer of the Democratic Party said he believed matters at present did not warrant suspension of the convention.

IFP Pledges To Do 'Utmost To Reform' Codesa

MB0903090292 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 9 Mar 92

[Text] An IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] Central Committee member, Mr. Musa Myeni, has said the IFP will do its utmost to reform Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]. However, if this failed the IFP would not hesitate to withdraw from Codesa.

Addressing an IFP rally in Pongola yesterday, Mr. Myeni said the nonrepresentation of the Zulu monarch, KwaZulu, and other political organizations weakened Codesa's position.

South African Press Review for 9 Mar

MB0903113992

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES

Referendum a Life and Death Choice—"For an anxious international community of nations, the insularity of white South African—their notorious touchiness towards foreign intervention—poses a problem: on the one hand, foreign governments are wary of intervening in the referendum campaign in ways that may arouse the resentment and petulance of an isolated people; on the other hand, it is only right that the voters should be made to understand what their vote on March 17 will entail," says Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 8 March in its page 22 "Opinion". While white voters understand in general the significance of a "no" vote, "less easy to understand from within the white laager, however, is that this country has for most of the world become the moral arena of its time. In this arena, the battle against racism will be fought if necessary, and won." "This is the message which foreign governments are trying very tactfully to convey: they will not be neutral in the conflict that must follow a 'no' vote." "The outcome is not in doubt. If the vote is 'yes', a vista of opportunity opens for all South Africans; if it is 'no', the curtain descends."

SUNDAY STAR

Gradualism Best Course Towards New Dispensation—"The negotiators at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] are following the wise course of guiding South Africa gently towards democracy in easy stages, instead of plunging the country into majority rule overnight," avers Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 8 March in its page 14 editorial. "South Africa's interim executive authority will be appointed by agreement among the major players and will take decisions based on common ground." "The real wisdom of this gradual approach is that the negotiators are getting to know and understand one another, accommodate one another's fears and hopes and aspirations, and find common ground." "This will stand them in good stead when they begin to govern the country jointly—whatever legalised checks and balances are built into a new constitution will be meaningless unless the main players have the will to work together." "A resounding 'yes' vote on March 17 will give President F.W. de Klerk the necessary white legitimacy to enter into an interim government with the ANC [African National Congress] and other Codesa parties. The ANC's mass support-base is not doubted, but there is an onus on the organisation's leadership to consult with its grassroots structures to ensure that they go along with the various stages of

democratisation. It is a slower road to democracy than some might have wished for, but it is the most likely way to get there in the end."

THE STAR

De Klerk, ANC Must Reassure Afrikaners—Colin Legum writes in the "Opinion" column on page 12 of Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 9 March, in an article titled "Beware of the fearful Afrikaner", that "barring the unforeseen, President De Klerk will win a comfortable, if not decisive, majority of white votes in favour of continuing his policy of negotiating a democratic non-racial constitution. If there is a 70 percent turnout in the referendum, his majority could be at least 56 percent, but the lower the turn-out, the lower his majority is likely to be." "Just how far the Right will be willing to go in fighting for an independent Afrikaner state cannot be predicted at this stage. One reason for caution is that it is still not certain whether the Conservative Party [CP] will begin to fragment once the new constitution is unveiled and shows, as it is likely to do, that the white community will not be marginalised in a democratic political system, and that Afrikaners' rights to retain their cultural identity within a non-racial society will be effectively safeguarded." "It is not enough, therefore, for Mr De Klerk to win the referendum. He must wring terms from the ANC and its allies that will help to reassure Afrikaners about their place in the new democratic society."

BUSINESS DAY

CP's Referendum Appeal 'Devious, Racist'—"The Conservative Party's referendum appeal is becoming increasingly devious, racist and dishonest," declares a page 16 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 9 March. The CP's Clive Derby-Lewis "either lied or displayed a total misunderstanding of finance when he attempted to imply that Harry Oppenheimer and Anglo American had drained profits from South Africa and shifted personal fortunes abroad." The profits sent abroad were "dividends paid to shareholders overseas—investors who have supported our country by placing their money in the firms which developed our mines, factories and stores. These are the investors who would withdraw their investments and allow our industries to collapse if Derby-Lewis and his supporters prevail next week."

SOWETAN

Criticism of Former President's No Vote in Referendum—Former state President P.W. Botha's announcement that he was going to vote "no" in the coming 17 March referendum "diminishes his status in the eyes of the majority of South Africans even further than where it was before," states a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 9 March. Botha calls the reforms made by F.W. de Klerk "a direction of suicide for my people." "Truth is that his [Botha's] way, the way of the rightwing parties, is the one that would send the country over the precipice. De Klerk saved it when it was teetering at the very brink. He still has the gigantic task of pulling it back to safe ground. P.W. is not helping."

Public Doubts About Criminals' Sentences—A second editorial on the same page notes "there is a growing anger among the members of the Bench that, when they impose long sentences, the criminals are released so early that it makes a mockery of the courts." A northern Cape division is reported to have called the commissioner of correctional services "to give assurances that a man found guilty of murder would serve a reasonable portion of the sentence. If a judge has doubts, how much more doubts will the public have?"

BEELD

CP Changes Policy on Talks With ANC—"How times change. Where are the days when the Conservative Party placed the ANC in the deepest circle of the inferno. The National Party also did this before," notes the page 12 editorial in Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 4 March. "We also know that the right-wing rejected government changes because government realized that a policy of wishing away political forces in the country is unrealistic. What happens now after all this moral indignation? In the best tradition of political somersaults Dr. Treurnicht comes along and gives permission to Mr. Koos van der Merwe to appear with an ANC spokesman on an Australian television program." "If the CP and the ANC are prepared to state their views on television, why can't the CP also do this at the negotiation table?" "The party now finds itself in a pre-negotiation phase. It has, however, chosen a very opportunistic time to divert from its policy. Is Dr. Treurnicht prepared to put the official CP stamp on this diversion? Will he continue in this manner after the referendum?" "Until Treurnicht does this the CP deserves an unequivocal no."

Angola

Dos Santos Receives Mozambican Head of State

Comments on Angolan Peace

MB0803200292 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 8 Mar 92

[Text] The Angolan peace process has been experiencing difficulties but these difficulties have always been overcome thanks to the efforts from both sides. This is what President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said in Luanda today when he received the Mozambican head of state at the airport.

[Begin Dos Santos recording] The difficulties are connected with isolated acts of intimidation and lack of discipline, difficulties in people's movement and expanding the state administration in areas under the control of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA.

All these difficulties however are discussed at the level of the Joint Political and Military Commission and the two sides have been finding solutions to them.

These difficulties are mainly caused by UNITA, but not always. Other difficulties are natural in this kind of process. We have areas that have been mined, areas of difficult access because bridges have been destroyed. There are districts where buildings were destroyed during the war and we cannot therefore establish administrative service. In brief, there are different kinds of difficulties and for every difficulty we have obviously found proper solutions. [end recording]

Discusses Mozambican Peace Process

MB0803201192 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 8 Mar 92

[Text] President Jose Eduardo dos Santos held a one-hour meeting with Mozambican head of state Joaquim Chissano who stopped over in Luanda on his way to Sao Tome and Principe to attend a summit meeting of the five African Lusophone countries due to begin tomorrow.

Joaquim Chissano spoke of the Mozambican peace process prospects. Protocol No. 3, which will open way for the signing of a cease-fire, will be signed next week. The Mozambican president is optimistic.

[Begin Chissano recording] Well, there are good prospects. We expect to sign Protocol No. 3 and move on to a fundamental issue which is the cease-fire. Our people are tired of war. Our government desires peace. As a matter of fact, the whole world desires peace. The Mozambique National Resistance leaders have equally spoken in favor of peace. Accordingly, we feel, everyone will undertake efforts so that we can achieve peace, so that we can sign a cease-fire as soon as possible. [end recording]

Portugal was invited to take part in the next round of peace talks. President Joaquim Chissano said this participation will have a special significance.

[Begin Chissano recording] Portugal has already gained experience for having mediated in the Angolan peace process. It has gained some experience. It is true, the situations between Mozambique and Angola are different. All the same, it was an experience. Accordingly, we decided to invite Portugal, the United States, France, and England to participate as observers in the round that will deal with military issues. This is mainly because all the above countries have experience not only regarding the Angolan peace process, but also some of them have participated in resolving other conflicts in Africa. In this context, Portuguese participation as observer in Rome is very significant. [end recording]

UNITA Official on 'Desertions' of 2 Generals

MB0603194092 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 6 Mar 92

[Text] The evolution of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's, UNITA, thinking on the Cabinda issue may be the real reason for the desertions of General N'zau Puna and General Toni da Costa Fernandes from that political organization.

Dissent by those two senior UNITA officials was the subject of a news conference in Luanda this afternoon, which was attended by UNITA Secretary General Alicerces Mango, after insistent requests by the newsmen at the conference.

When the news conference was summoned, newsmen were advised that the speaker would be the UNITA secretary general. Instead, General Demostenes Amos Chilingutula appeared, and he presented the following denial:

[Begin Chilingutula recording] I arrived from Jamba at midday today. When I read the JORNAL DE ANGOLA newspaper, I came across an article which carried my name and alleged I had been forbidden from going to Portugal, and to Europe, as part of a team that includes government and UNITA officials supposed to visit countries currently assisting the CCFA [Armed Forces Joint Commission]. I would like to take this opportunity to tell the media that that report does not reflect the truth. [end recording]

Gen. Demostenes Amos Chilingutula is expected to leave for Lisbon soon to join the joint Angolan Government-UNITA team which is in Europe dealing with issues connected with the formation of the future Angolan Armed Forces. Gen. Chilingutula explained that the delay in his departure was due to the fact that the mission had left earlier than expected, adding that its departure coincided with plans on his personal agenda.

After these clarifications, the newsmen at the UNITA headquarters in Luanda asked why the news conference

was not attended by the person who had summoned it. No plausible explanation surfaced, despite insistent questions from the newsmen. Finally, UNITA Secretary General Alicerces Mango turned to explain the communique issued by the UNITA Political Commission. Though that communique was not distributed among the Angolan press and media, the UNITA representatives insisted it was.

The main point was the desertion of two officials from UNITA. Alicerces Mango said that N'zau Puna and Toni da Costa Fernandes left UNITA to seek a solution to the Cabinda issue in a framework different from the one prescribed by Jonas Savimbi. Though UNITA Secretary General Alicerces Mango claims to know the solutions proposed by Gen. N'zau Puna and Gen. Toni da Costa Fernandes, they were not explained at the news conference. The government was again accused of militarily occupying Cabinda Province with 15,000 men.

UNITA Officials on Deny Rumors of Desertion

*MB0703200692 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 7 Mar 92*

[Report from Huambo by Radio Angola correspondent Feliciano Zumbio, including interviews with Jeronimo Ngongo Marcolino, delegate of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, for Bie Province, and Brigadier David Wenda, head of the UNITA team to the Joint Verification and Control Commission's, CMVF, Huambo regional group—date not given]

[Text] Jeronimo Ngongo Marcolino, delegate of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, for Bie Province, has not deserted. Brigadier David Wenda, UNITA representative to the Joint Verification and Control Commission, CMVF, in Huambo Province, has not been relieved of his duties. Radio Angola's Huambo Correspondent Feliciano Zumbio reports.

[Begin recording] [Zumbio] Yesterday, UNITA Bie Province Delegate Jeronimo Ngongo Marcolino denied rumors that he had deserted his organization.

[Marcolino] Of course, this came as a surprise; there is no doubt about that. I believe that is a ploy. Obviously, we are approaching election time, so each party is trying to take advantage of what it can. It is not possible, and it will never be possible, because I have sworn to be a member of UNITA, and I will continue to work toward being a more effective and active UNITA militant. It should be taken into account that I have served UNITA for 16 years. Never in my life would I sacrifice those 16 years. Therefore, I am a UNITA militant who unwaveringly defends UNITA's interests.

[Zumbio] Meanwhile, here in Huambo, Brig. David Wenda, head of the UNITA team to the CMVF regional

group, has denied rumors going the rounds in Huambo city that he had been dismissed, and urgently summoned to Jamba.

[Wenda] I am a member of the armed forces, a member of the party, and [words indistinct] of the leadership. [end recording]

Brig. David Wenda was neither relieved of his duties nor urgently summoned to Jamba.

UNITA Vice President Barred From Travel

*MB0803074192 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 0700 GMT 8 Mar 92*

[Text] The crisis afflicting the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] seems to be here to stay. Despite successive denials by some UNITA cadres about alleged desertions, there are persistent reports of desertions of historic UNITA members. After the defections of Miguel N'zau Puna and Tony da Costa Fernandes, it has been reported that UNITA Vice President Jeremias Chitunda is being kept in Jamba and prevented from travelling abroad.

Sources close to UNITA have been quoted as saying that many cadres of Jonas Savimbi's organization abroad refused to travel to Jamba to attend the recent Political Commission meeting. Some observers say the meeting was designed to settle differences.

Reports from Lisbon say that UNITA is pressuring the Portuguese Government not to allow a news conference by N'zau Puna and Tony da Costa Fernandes. UNITA has threatened to leave the Joint Political and Military Commission [CCPM] should the news conference go ahead. The reports say that UNITA has been pressuring Antonio Monteiro, head of the Portuguese delegation to the CCPM, to advise his government to ban the news conference.

UNITA Halts Cooperation on Huila State Rule

*MB0803074892 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 0700 GMT 8 Mar 92*

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] delegation in Huila Province has decided to stop cooperating with the government in extending state administration to areas controlled by that party. The JORNAL DE ANGOLA reports that the UNITA delegation decided not to integrate the teams operating in Caconda, Chicomba, Quilengues, and Chipindo Districts.

The situation in the four districts had been unbearable a few days before the meeting between the government and UNITA, and the meeting of the Joint Political and Military Commission in Lubango.

It will be recalled that three British tourists and a New Zealander were killed in Quilengues in circumstances still to be clarified.

FDA Official Calls UNITA Defections 'Ploy'*MB0803105092 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 7 Mar 92*

[Text] The Angolan Democratic Forum, FDA, sees the desertions of N'zau Puna and Tony da Costa Fernandes as a dangerous National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] ploy aimed at selling out Cabinda. According to the FDA deputy national secretary, the desertions could be based on a secret deal between Jonas Savimbi and N'zau Puna whereby the former would rule Angola and the latter Cabinda.

[Begin FDA deputy national secretary recording] The FDA alerts the Angolan people in general and the international community in particular that UNITA's dangerous maneuvers to sell out Cabinda are once again looming on the horizon. We know too well that UNITA lacks the political standing to discuss the Cabinda issue with those who want to separate the territory from Angola. As far as UNITA is concerned, the Cabinda file has been closed.

When the Government of the People's Republic of Angola is accused of occupying Cabinda Province militarily, and when UNITA Vice President Jeremias Chitunda tells the Voice of America that Tony Fernandes and N'zau Puna entertain separatist ideals, it becomes clear to the Angolan and international communities that there is a silent conspiracy between UNITA and certain foreign countries aimed at separating Cabinda from Angola. That is, there is a secret deal between N'zau Puna and Jonas Savimbi whereby the latter would rule Angola and the former would lead Cabinda. This once again clearly shows UNITA's treacherous position, and the intention of foreign powers to dominate us in order to keep the geopolitical balance of this area.

We would like to appeal to the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, to all political parties, and the Angolan people from Cabinda to Cunene to unite in order to face UNITA's Machiavellian maneuvers toward Cabinda. We would like to ask the Government of the People's Republic of Angola to call a special multiparty meeting to discuss the Cabinda issue. It is indispensable that UNITA attend this meeting because a matter of national interest is at stake. [end recording]

Botswana**Agriculture Minister Resigns Over Land Scandal***MB0603175892 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network
in English 1610 GMT 6 Mar 92*

[Text] The minister of agriculture, Mr. Daniel Kwelagobe, has tendered his resignation to the president, Sir Ketumile Masire, as the minister of agriculture. In a statement he read in Parliament this afternoon, Mr. Kwelagobe said following the tabling in Parliament of the report of the Presidential Commission of Inquiry Into Land Problems in Mogotitshane, he has been the

subject of a number of attacks in the independent press which alleges impropriety in his conduct.

Mr. Kwelagobe, who is also the MP for Molepopole, and the secretary general of the ruling Botswana Democratic Party, said he is confident that the allegations are totally without substance. He said he would be taking appropriate steps through the courts to clear his name. However, he said he does not wish the good name of the government to be tarnished by public scandals of any nature, adding that he considered it inappropriate to continue to hold high office while this controversy rages on.

Mr. Kwelagobe further said he will continue to serve as a member of parliament for Molepopole, and vowed to work tirelessly to expose the untruth, and inconsistencies in the allegations which have been published. He said once his name has been cleared he will be available to serve the country in any capacity if he is called upon to do so. The president, Sir Ketumile, however has not responded to Mr. Kwelagobe's resignation as the minister of agriculture.

President Accepts Resignation*MB0803061392 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network
in English 1910 GMT 8 Mar 92*

[Text] The president, Sir Ketumile Masire, has received letters of resignation from the vice president, Mr. Peter Mmusi, and the minister of agriculture, Mr. Daniel Kwelagobe. A news release from the Office of the President says Sir Ketumile has accepted the resignations with regret.

Mozambique**Chissano Departs for Lusophone Summit in Sao Tome***MB0803110792 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 8 Mar 92*

[Text] This morning, President Chissano left for Sao Tome and Principe to attend the summit of the five African Lusophone countries. The summit was preceded by a ministerial meeting at which Mozambique was represented by Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi.

Peace Talks Encounter 'New Deadlock' in Rome*MB0703122892 Maputo Radio Maputo in English
1100 GMT 7 Mar 92*

[Text] The ninth round of peace talks in Rome between the Mozambican Government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] ran into a new deadlock yesterday.

The Renamo delegation rejected a new proposal from the Italian Government and Catholic Church mediators aimed at unblocking disagreements over the composition of a future National Election Commission.

Renamo has insisted that it should be able to appoint representatives to the commission. The government has pointed out that it was a state body and not a party one; therefore, its members should be named by the government. The government was evidently prepared to compromise on this issue and its delegation accepted the mediators' draft which granted an active and direct role to Renamo in the National Election Commission. However, Renamo rejected the new formula, thus dashing any hopes of concluding an agreement on this matter at this weekend.

FAP Urges Flexibility From Government, Renamo

MB0603171392 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 6 Mar 92

[Text] The Patriotic Action Front, FAP, an emerging political party in the country, has urged the Mozambican Government and the Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, to be more flexible at the Mozambican peace talks.

In a press release sent to our newsdesk, FAP also demands the signing of a peace accord with lasting undertakings that will prevent post-accord derailments. They also demand that the Mozambican Army publicly and effectively stops being a partisan army, improved logistics, and the payment of salaries in arrears to the Mozambique Armed Forces, FAM, soldiers. FAP also demands the removal of the Viva President Chissano slogan on the NOTICIAS newspaper, saying it encourages the personality cult at a time when the country is undergoing change.

SOL Party Calls for 'Immediate' Cease-Fire

MB0603170992 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 6 Mar 92

[Text] The Social Liberal Democratic Party, SOL, an emerging political party in the country, has called on the government and Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, delegations to the peace talks, to discuss an immediate cease-fire in order to stop the suffering of more than 15 million Mozambicans.

In a press release sent to our newsdesk, SOL urges the government and Renamo to take into account the suffering of millions of Mozambicans who miserable, and have to beg and wander from place to place because of the war currently ravaging the country.

SOL also demands that the existing constitution be reviewed immediately legislative elections are held, and before the new government is sworn in.

SOL Seeks Electoral, Constitutional Conferences

MB0703135192 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1100 GMT 7 Mar 92

[Text] Mozambique's opposition Social Liberal Party, SOL, has called for two national conferences to be held in

Mozambique. The first to discuss the new Electoral Law and the other to propose amendments to the constitution.

In a communique quoted by the MOZAMBIQUE NEWS AGENCY, the party argues that the Electoral Law should not be discussed merely by the ruling Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], but it should invite all Mozambicans, through their representative bodies, meeting in a national conference before general elections but after the signing of a cease-fire agreement.

The party proposes that the existing Parliament would have the final say on the Electoral Law but bearing in mind the contributions emerging from the national conference.

A second national conference should be called immediately after the elections to draw up draft amendment to the Constitution which would be submitted to the elected Parliament for its approval.

Perhaps the most controversial point in the SOL communique is a suggestion that a new government should not be sworn into office until the Constitution has been amended [words indistinct] the interim period, a caretaker administration would run the country formed on the basis of the electoral results and with representation from all parties winning seats in the Parliament.

Mineral Resources Minister on Expansion Prospects

MB0703154292 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 7 Mar 92

[Statement by Mineral Resources Minister John Kachamila at the close of the three-day Mineral Resources Ministry's Seventh Coordinating Council in Maputo on 6 March—recorded]

[Text] The Mineral Resources Ministry has assessed the sector's work during a meeting in Maputo over the past three days. The Mineral Resources Ministry's Seventh Coordinating Council assessed the mining industry sector's production rate, and prospects for its reconstruction and expansion. At the close of the coordinating council meeting yesterday, Mineral Resources Minister John Kachamila stressed that the mining sector hopes to achieve \$10 million in foreign investments this year.

John Kachamila added, however, that his sector will still face some difficulties:

[Begin Kachamila recording] We are also aware that the problems we faced last year will still be strongly felt in 1992, particularly with regard to maintaining obsolete mining equipment, a shortage of funds for running mines, a shortage of spare parts, constant power cuts—notably in the case of the Mozambique National Coal Company, Carbomoc—and transportation problems to move ore.

In view of that scenario and reality, (Chepel) [expansion unknown] and Marmonte [Marble Production Company] enterprises will have to double their efforts in order to meet 1992 targets. In addition, we will have the problems of beginning groundwork in new areas, particularly if the security situation continues to be problematic. There are foreign enterprises ready to exploit those mines, and financing for some projects is already assured.

The coordinating council also discussed small scale mining in depth. We realized that the war problem favors illegal activities concerning precious and semiprecious stones, as well as gold, and that the authorities find it difficult to control the situation.

After an in-depth discussion of the [words indistinct] of those precious minerals, the council drew guidelines aimed at short- and medium-term positive results. To that end, it has been decided that all gold producers must urgently obtain their licenses in the area of Mimosa, in Manica Province, so that trading and technical support for the miners can be stabilized.

Mining licenses for some of the country's priority areas will be completed and handed over. They will be accompanied by mining certificates. These are two important instruments to regulate small scale mining.

Careful criteria will be pursued in issuing mining deeds. Such criteria will be introduced to permit a better follow-up and control of the work.

One of the measures to be implemented will be the creation of a center, or fair, for buying stones in the country. That measure can help improve the marketing of precious stones. [end recording]

Namibia

President Sam Nujoma Meets With Iranian Leaders

WA0603180092

For Iranian media coverage of the visit by President Sam Nujoma to Iran, including reports on his talks with Ayatollah 'Ali Khamene'i and President 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, please see the Iran section of the 6 March Near East & South Asia DAILY REPORT.

Zimbabwe

Opposition Seeks ZANU (PF) Government Ouster

MB0803135592 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1325 GMT 8 Mar 92

[Text] Bulawayo March 8 SAPA—Veteran Zimbabwean politician Ndabaningi Sithole on Sunday [8 March] called on his countrymen to stage demonstrations to force the ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe African National

Union-Patriotic Front] government to call for an early general election, the national news agency ZIANA reports.

Addressing a rally, Mr Sithole said consultations he had had so far with a cross-section of Zimbabweans had convinced him that the time had come for ZANU (PF) to be ousted from power.

"There should be pressure on the government through demonstrations to force it to call an early election instead of waiting for 1995 as provided for in the Constitution. Like in Zambia the time is now or never," he said.

Mr Sithole accused the ZANU (PF) government of economic mismanagement, corruption and nepotism which he said had destroyed the country.

He said the government economic recovery programme—economic structural adjustment programme (ESAP)—was not meant to improve the economy but to raise money for the government to pay back the massive debts accumulated from the World Bank and International Monetary Fund in the last 12 years.

ZCTU Supports Mugabe's Land Acquisition Stance

MB0703137692 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1250 GMT 7 Mar 92

[Text] Harare March 7 SAPA—The Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) has expressed concern at the public pressure being exerted by the Commercial Farmers' Union against land reform, and has called on government to take action beyond passing the Land Acquisition Bill, ZIANA National News Agency reports.

At a press conference after a special meeting of the ZCTU General Council on Saturday [7 March], the labour body said it fully supported the bill as currently before Parliament.

It said if meaningful agrarian reform was not carried out, the struggle for national liberation would not be complete.

"The Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions notes with foreboding the current public pressure. Contingency plans must be made against a backlash from white farmers as well as possible retaliation from the international community.

"If we are to avoid severe repercussions on the economy there must be contingency political and economic measures for identifying and dealing with retaliation by local and foreign interests that oppose the programme," ZCTU said.

Although the ZCTU fully supported the bill as presented to Parliament, it wanted to see the powers given to the minister to adjudicate over compensation in the hands of a tribunal appointed by the president, ZIANA said.

Guinea-Bissau

First Multiparty Elections Set for Nov, Dec

AB0803134592 Paris AFP in English 1249 GMT
8 Mar 92

[Text] Bissau, March 8 (AFP)—Guinea-Bissau's first multi-party elections since independence from Portugal in 1974 are to be held next November and December for the presidency and parliament, the ruling party said here on Sunday.

The dates set by the party's national council take no account of calls from the opposition for polling to be staged in June, with a general election first.

Ivory Coast

Gbagbo, Other Opposition Leaders Sentenced

AB0803063092 Abidjan TV-Deux Network in French
1945 GMT 6 Mar 92

[Text] Laurent Gbagbo, secretary-general of the Ivorian Popular Front [FPI] and member of the National Assembly; Professor Degni Segui, president of the Ivorian Human Rights League and dean of the Faculty of Law; FPI assemblyman Molle Molle; and six other influential members of the opposition were sentenced this afternoon to two years in prison and a fine of 300,000 CFA francs each.

Three of the 11 accused, including Laurent Akoun, the number two man in the Ivorian Workers' Party were also sentenced to one year in prison and a fine of 300,000 CFA francs each. Mr. Henri Dasse, the assemblyman for Gagnoa sub prefecture, and Guede Zadi, the mayor of Guiberoua, were given the benefit of the doubt and released. The six others were simply released for lack of evidence. It will be recalled that these 20 persons were arrested at various places following the 18 February march—a march which was organized by the FPI and in which several other political parties and trade unions participated. All the accused persons began appearing before the Abidjan magistrates court on 27 February after being charged with participation in the vandalism, arson, and violence that took place on 18 February.

They were brought to court not because they committed crimes but because they are co-offenders. The 12 persons who were sentenced want to file an appeal. Furthermore, Mrs. Simone Gbagbo and George Coffy, a journalist, appeared before the same court yesterday for the same offense as the first 20 accused. The prosecuting attorney asked for three years in prison for each one of them. The verdict will be handed down on 10 March.

Before concluding, it is again worth noting that 134 other marchers are waiting to be judged for the same offense.

FPI Calls for Calm

AB0603204292 Paris AFP in French 1950 GMT
6 Mar 92

[Text] Abidjan, 6 Mar (AFP)—The Ivorian Popular Front (FPI), whose leader Laurent Gbagbo was today sentenced to two years imprisonment, declared that an "Algerian solution is being prepared" in Ivory Coast and called on its supporters to remain calm.

"We are saddened" the number two man of the FPI, Aboudrahmane Sangare, said this at a press conference one hour after the verdict that sentenced Mr. Gbagbo and seven other leaders of the FPI to two years imprisonment. "Anything could happen today, even a dissolution" of the party, said Mr. Sangare, who denounced a "plot wittingly fomented" to eliminate Mr. Gbagbo from the next presidential elections in 1995. "We shall fight by all the legal means to secure the release of Laurent Gbagbo and the other democrats imprisoned," Mr. Sangare continued, reaffirming that the FPI (leftist social democratic) had chosen "peaceful means to achieve power." Mr. Sangare called on FPI supporters to remain calm and collected, but should, however, "get mobilized." Street demonstrations have been banned for the past 15 days.

Mr. Gbagbo was sentenced to two years imprisonment and fined 300,000 CFA francs by the flagrante delicto court. The president of the Ivorian League of Human Rights (LIDHO), Professor Rene Degny Segui, and seven other FPI leaders were given the same term. Three Ivorian Workers Party (PIT) leaders were sentenced to one year of prison and fined 30,000 CFA francs.

The accused were charged as "co-authors" of the violence committed during the opposition demonstrations on 18 February. Defense lawyers announced that they would appeal. The sentencing had not caused any demonstrations by early evening in Abidjan, nor in Gagnoa (200 km northwest of Abidjan), an FPI stronghold.

Liberia

ECOMOG Commander Explains Deployment Problems

AB0903165592 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 9 Mar 92

[Text] The West African peacekeeping force, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] in Liberia has been discussing with the leadership of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL] the differences which are delaying the deployment of ECOMOG troops throughout the country. Speaking during the discussions with the NPFL in Gbarnga over the weekend, the ECOMOG field commander, Major General Ishaya Bakut, reiterated the determination and readiness of the peacekeeping force to deploy its troops into NPFL-held areas but emphasized that such deployments should be undertaken within the

context of the Yamoussoukro Four Agreements. The ECOMOG field commander noted that some of the slight differences emanating from the interpretation of the nature of the (?deployments) which ECOMOG is to make, tended to limit the freedom of operations that was provided for the peacekeeping forces in Yamoussoukro.

Maj. Gen. Bakut said the visit to Gbarnga was aimed at finding clarification on some of the thorny issues and to seek a common ground on them so that the deployment of troops and other assignments could be appropriately undertaken. The field commander emphasized that his officers and soldiers would continue to work hard and step up their efforts to ensure that the peacekeeping force played its part so that the objective of the new electoral timetable recently announced by the Joint Elections Commission could be realized.

The ECOMOG field commander has, meanwhile, dismissed the notion that the force was delaying the movement of its force into the NPFL-held areas. ECOMOG, Maj. Gen. Bakut told the reporters, was simply being realistic by negotiating to ensure that the deployment was made in accordance with the provisions of the agreements signed in Yamoussoukro. The ECOMOG boss informed the journalists that the peacekeeping force has for long completed its blueprint for deployment of its troops, encampment, and disarmament of all the factions. Maj. Gen. Bakut, however, expressed optimism that the deployment of troops would be undertaken shortly following last Friday's [6 March] discussions with the NPFL leader.

Also speaking earlier, the NPFL leader, Mr. Charles Taylor, reemphasized that the front was committed to peace and stated that the NPFL has confidence in the ability of ECOMOG to be fair and firm.

Ports Authority Official Confirms Ship Seizure

*AB0703212592 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 6 Mar 92*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Yesterday we carried a report from Liberia that Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] men, in the port of Greenville, had arrested a Nigerian ship, its crew, and seized its cargo.

Well, today, (Jonathan Marekua), managing director of the Liberian Ports Authority, in charge of Greenville, Harper, and Buchanan, has called us up to say the ship was arrested. Chris Green asked him if it was untrue that a Nigerian ship was being held.

[Begin recording] [(Marekua)] Yes, it is correct that we are holding a Nigerian vessel, but we did not arrest a Nigerian vessel. We are only holding the vessel because it discharged cargo for CRS, Catholic Relief Services, food at two of our ports and refused or declined, if you wish, to pay the port dues. So, we had that vessel come to the port of Buchanan because the port of Buchanan is a

larger port and it does not have any physical constraints like the port of Harper, the last port they called. So, we had the vessel transferred to the port of Buchanan. They have been here since January 19 and they have been trying to contact their owner. We were told that the owner is a Nigerian and he has not come forward to pay his bill. So, we are only holding the vessel until he can make payment and as soon as they make payment, we release the vessel. The Ghanaian and Nigerian crew are all free to move about at the port of Buchanan and ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States] which is present at the port of Buchanan can confirm that.

[Green] Is it your normal practice to charge harbor fees for vessels bringing relief food?

[(Marekua)] Yes, it is the normal practice and it is not only being practiced in Liberia because what happened here is the Catholic Relief Services had already paid the vessel and freight. So, it has nothing to do with the relief service itself, the relief food. The vessels are contracted to bring relief food and the vessels pay. That is a difference thing. It is a different category of our tariffs.

[Green] Have you impounded the food as well or just the ship?

[(Marekua)] No, we are only holding onto the vessel. The relief food was discharged in Greenville and Harper and the Catholic Relief Services in Liberia can confirm that.
[end recording]

Nigeria

Further on Visit by Beninese President Soglo

Feted by President Babangida

*AB0603154592 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 1500 GMT 4 Mar 92*

[Text] [Words indistinct] with all countries in the West African subregion to ensure full implementation of the ECC-VAS [Economic Community of West African States] Treaty. President Ibrahim Babangida made the pledge in Abuja yesterday at a state banquet in honor of the visiting president of the Republic of Benin, Mr. Nicéphore Soglo. General Babangida said that the cooperation will be in the areas of trade liberalization and free movement of persons and goods. He noted that all joint ventures will be better protected through political commitment of all the countries concerned. President Babangida said that the sugar and cement owned by both countries should serve as a good example of political cooperation and fulfillment of the objective of having a mutually profitable venture.

Responding, President Nicéphore Soglo underlined the need for the two countries to strengthen trade ties between them. President Soglo said the move will help in building a common market in the subregion.

Discusses Transborder Cooperation

*AB0703091592 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English
1030 GMT 6 Mar 92*

[Text] The president of Benin Republic, Mr. Nicephore Soglo, yesterday ended a three-day official visit to Nigeria. During his visit, Presidents Babangida and Soglo held talks on regional and international issues. The two leaders reached agreements on the strengthening of security at their common border with the view to working out better transborder cooperation.

They also agreed that the Transinternational Highway from Nigeria to Benin Republic should be extended to Togolese border. The two leaders also called on the United Nations to continue its peace efforts in Somalia. They further urged the developed nations to relieve the debt burden on the two countries and provide greater returns for their exports.

[Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English at 2100 GMT on 6 March added the following: "The Nigeria-Benin Joint Commission has been directed to meet immediately to review existing economic relations between the two countries. The directive is contained in a communique signed by leaders of the two countries at the end of the three-day state visit to Nigeria by President Nicephore Soglo of the Republic of Benin. The two leaders directed the commission to identify new areas for further collaboration between the two countries. They expressed the hope for a tour of the Nigeria-Benin border area to be undertaken soon by the Nigerian minister of internal affairs and the Beninois minister of interior. On regional economic cooperation, President Babangida and President Soglo called on African countries to ratify without delay, the treaty on African Economic Community. They appealed to the international community to support the economic recovery efforts by African countries with more financial resources and (?assets) to the market of the industrial nations. President Soglo, who has since returned home, visited Sokoto, Badagry, Lagos and Oyo, where he was awarded a chieftancy title by the Alafin Oba Namidu Adeyemi."]

Dissident Arrested After Soglo Lecture

*AB0703091092 Paris AFP in French 1921 GMT
4 Mar 92*

[Text] Lagos, 4 Feb (AFP)—An exiled opponent of the Beninese regime, Alphonse Sossou, secretary of the Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Benin, was arrested at the end of a lecture today in Lagos by Benin's President Nicephore Soglo on the theme "Democracy in Africa." This was observed at the time by an AFP journalist. Mr. Sossou, whose committee has been based in Lagos since the regime of President Soglo's predecessor, General Mathieu Kerekou, was arrested by the police shortly after 1800 (1700 GMT) at the end of the lecture. He had accused the Beninese regime of "continuing to imprison and to assassinate opponents,

like the previous regime," during the question period that followed President Soglo's lecture.

He had added that he had "a list," and had it passed on to President Soglo, while distributing copies of it around him. The list contains the names of 41 people who have been imprisoned since January for strike actions involving markets, according to Mr. Sossou. President Soglo replied that they were not "political prisoners" but "communists, who have been inciting the people not to pay taxes, which no government can accept," he stressed.

The Nigerian minister of external affairs, Ike Nwachukwu, who was present at the lecture alongside President Soglo, told Mr. Sossou that the circumstance was not "appropriate" for such statements.

Foreign Minister Leaves on Czechoslovakia Visit

*AB0803063892 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 1500 GMT 7 Mar 92*

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, retired Major General Ike Nwachukwu, left Lagos today on a four-day official visit to the Czechoslovakia Republic. While there, the minister and his delegation will hold talks with their counterparts on various issues affecting the two countries.

Their talks will center on economic, cultural and political relations affecting the two countries, especially in view of the world economic condition. The minister will also meet with the president, Mr. Vaclav Havel, as well as the prime minister, Mr. Marian Calfa, with whom he will deliver certain messages from President Ibrahim Babangida.

Maj. Gen. Nwachukwu is expected back home (?next week).

Central Bank Issues New Exchange Guidelines

*AB0603214092 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 0600 GMT 6 Mar 92*

[Text] The Central Bank of Nigeria [CBN] has issued new guidelines for foreign exchange operations by banks and other authorized dealers. Under the new arrangement, the central bank will henceforth discontinue the practice of allocating foreign exchange to banks on predetermined quotas. Instead, the banks will now be free to procure foreign exchange from any source and sell to clients on the presentation of approved documents. However, the banks will sell their foreign exchange at rates they like with no price control but subject to a maximum spread of one percent. Authorized dealers are required to publish such rates and the CBN will note them for future sale to the dealers.

These guidelines are contained in a statement released in Abuja yesterday by the governor of central bank, Alhaji Abdul Kadir Ahmed. He said that the bank would now buy or sell foreign exchange freely to dealers at the prevailing market rate. Alhaji Abdul Kadir explained

that the Federal Government was compelled to take these measures to bridge the gap between the official firm rate and those of the Bureau d'exchange and parallel markets. He blamed the situation on the fraudulent practices of many operators who diverted foreign exchange from the official to the parallel market to make substantial profit.

The CBN governor said to prevent any disruption in the system, the CBN will meet the full demand of banks which participated at the bidding on the 4th of this month.

Alhaji Abdul Kadir said that the implication of this reform was that the foreign exchange market was now inter-bank market with the CBN as a participant, free to buy and sell foreign exchange at the rate freely determined by all authorized dealers.

Ahmadu Bello University Closed Following Boycott

*AB0603155692 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 1500 GMT 4 Mar 92*

[Text] Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, has been closed down following boycott of lectures by students since Monday, [2 March] this week. A statement from the

office of the registrar of the institution explained that the decision to close the institution was taken because the atmosphere was no longer conducive for learning. It said that the closure was to forestall possible clashes and destruction of property. The registrar said that the condition for reopening the university will be announced at a later date. However, foreign students are advised to report to the students affairs officer for accommodation arrangements.

Correction to 'Biggest University' Shut Down

AB0703104592

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined "'Biggest University' Shut Down 'Indefinitely'" published in the 5 March Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT, page 26, column two:

Please make sourceline read: Paris AFP in English 1510 GMT 4 Mar 92 (correcting month to "Mar").

Paragraph one, only sentence make read: ...down indefinitely Wednesday [4 March] following a student... (correcting month to "March").

END OF

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DATE FILMED

10 MARCH 1992

